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For One Year.....\$1.00
For Six Months......50
For Three Months......25

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Interesting Statistics Concerning Farm Products—Stupendous Output of Eggs by Our Energetic House-Women Spoil an Entertainment.

Michigan Poultry, Eggs and Meadows.
The Secretary of State has submitted figures giving statistics of poultry June 1, 1894, and of eggs sold in year ending June 1, 1894; the acreage and products of meadows in 1893, and quantity and value of hay and of straw sold in year ending June 1, 1894; the acreage of corn raised for silage in 1893, and the number and capacity of silos June 1, 1894.

The number of chickens in the State June 1, 1894, was 7,102,007; turkeys, 273,578; geese, 75,140; ducks, 125,510. The number of dozens of eggs sold during the year ending June 1, 1894, was 24,182,138, the value of which was \$3,040,977, or 12.6 cents per dozen.

Of the total number of fowls reported, 5,407,702, or 77.3 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 1,470,228, or 20.7 per cent., from the central counties; 180,433, or 2.5 per cent., from the northern counties; and 111,768, or 1.5 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

By the United States census of 1890 the number of chickens in the State June 1, 1890, was 5,852,600, and of "all other fowls," 357,534. The chickens reported in 1890 were 1,249,317 less, and "all other fowls," 116,700 more, than reported in the present census. The United States census returns of eggs in 1890, 34,309,633 dozen. This is 10,127,495 dozen more than sold in the year ending June 1, 1894, as shown by the present census.

The number of acres of clover mown was 911,693, and of meadows other than clover 1,351,477, making a total of 2,263,170 acres of meadows harvested in 1893. The yield of clover hay was 1,238,195 tons, an average of 1.36 tons per acre; and of meadows other than clover 1,717,672 tons, an average of 1.27 tons per acre. The total hay crop was 2,955,867 tons. The number of bushels of clover seed harvested was 178,074, and of grass seed, 15,784.

Compared with the totals in the State census of 1890, the area of clover meadows mown was 123,334 acres less, and the product was 184,748 tons less than in 1893, while the area of meadows other than clover harvested was 170,652 acres more, and the product 552,459 tons more than in 1893. The yield of clover of each kind was a hundredth of a ton less in 1893 than in 1890.

Of the total acreage in hay 1,590,306 acres, or 69.33 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 439,277 acres, or 27.6 per cent., from the central counties; 175,869 acres, or 7.77 per cent., from the northern counties; and 67,227 acres, or 2.20 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

The number of acres of hay mown in the State in 1890, as shown by the United States census of 1890, was 2,024,736, and the tons harvested 2,385,155, an average of 1.18 tons per acre. The area harvested was 238,440 acres less, and the product 570,702 tons less than the area and product in 1893, as shown by the present census.

There were 688,593 tons of hay sold during the year ending June 1, 1894, which is valued at \$5,247,553, an average of \$7.55 per ton, and there were 63,795 tons of straw sold, valued at \$141,935, an average of \$2.24 per ton. The entire hay crop of the State, 2,955,867 tons, at the same value per ton as that sold, \$7.55, was worth \$22,303,477. The hay sold was 22.62 per cent. of the entire crop. The hay left on farms was 2,287,204 tons, worth \$17,055,022.

Of the total amount of hay sold in the State, 454,577 tons, or 68.04 per cent., are reported from the southern counties; 144,244 tons, or 21.57 per cent., from the central counties; 47,052 tons, or 7.04 per cent., from the northern counties, and 22,420 tons, or 3.35 per cent., from the Upper Peninsula.

The number of silos in the State June 1, 1894, was 501, with a capacity of 52,840 tons. The number of acres of corn raised for silage in 1893 was 7,250. An average yield of 7.28 tons per acre from this acreage would be sufficient to fill the silos reported.

The number and capacity of the silos returned from each of four sections of the State are as follows: Southern counties, number 327, capacity 34,412 tons; central counties, number 98, capacity 11,717 tons; northern counties, number 69, capacity 5,937; Upper Peninsula, number 7, capacity 780.

World Not Have a Skirt Dance.
"Kirkness" was presented at St. Joseph Friday night by 150 young ladies for the benefit of the Congregational Church Society. Miss Barnes, a professional dancer of New York, who was visiting there, consented to dance for them. Her first dance gave such satisfaction that she was recalled three times. Miss Barnes was on the program for a skirt dance, but when the time came the church ladies would not allow it to go on. In carrying out the resolution they took the instruments away from the orchestra and caused a general commotion on the stage, so that the entertainment was stopped.

Short State Items.
Mrs. Ella Turner, of Bronson, has gathered 20,561 eggs during the past six months. She owns 300 hatching hens.

Work on the construction of the big new hardwood manufacturing plant to be located at Ironwood has been commenced. Four hundred passengers who were on the steamer Dove when it stranded off Presque Isle were all brought safely ashore.

Ex-Treasurer Anthony Chizek of Mount Clemens, has settled with the city, making good after three months a default of \$8,000.

Ellas Taylor, of Marshall, and several associates thought best to take a hand in a wedding reception in the city without being invited. Taylor had to be carried home by his companions and a doctor called to take stitches in an ugly gash in his forehead.

Benton Harbor police have made a wholesale clearing out of hobos and vagrants. Twenty were placed in the county jail. It is thought that an organized gang of burglars has thus been routed. A dozen or more private houses have been looted and evidently two to four persons in each case took a hand in the work.

Crawford and the Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

NUMBER 18.

TOILS DRAW TIGHTER

CHICAGO POLICE THINK THEY WILL CONVICT HOLMES.

The Modern Bluebeard's Gauzy Tale Concerning Pitzel—Says the Latter Committed Suicide—The Mysterious "Mascot" Located in Arkansas.

Holmes Tells a Story.
H. H. Holmes tells to the Philadelphia police an entirely new version of his connection with Pitzel, who is supposed to have been murdered for his life insurance. He says the two had on foot a plan to defraud the insurance company; that while in Philadelphia Pitzel became despondent over financial difficulties, the sickness of his daughter in St. Louis, and other matters, and threatened to commit suicide. Holmes then avers that he jokingly remarked to Pitzel: "Well, your body is as good as any other, but I would not advise you to do anything rash."

On the following day, Sunday, Holmes says he went to the Callowhite street house where Pitzel was stopping, and found a note telling him that the suicide had been accomplished. The letter pleaded that Holmes look after Pitzel's children, and suggested that there would be no difficulty in getting the insurance money from the Fidelity company, now that the dead body of Pitzel could be produced in evidence. Holmes then told of the appearance of the corpse, and said that he sat in the room with the body for over an hour. He finally made up his mind that since Pitzel had taken his life there would be no harm in destroying any evidence of suicide, so that he might be able to get the insurance on Pitzel's life without any difficulty.

Holmes has confessed that he thereupon dragged the dead body to the second floor, laid the corpse on the floor, picked open the mouth of the dead man with a pencil and poured in a quantity of explosive chemicals. He then, he says, placed a lighted match to the man's mouth, when the explosion which so horribly disfigured the corpse followed. To give the more forcible impression that Pitzel came to his death by an accidental explosion Holmes stated to the police that he got a pipe of Pitzel's, filled it with tobacco, lighted it, then blew out the flame, after

logical explanation, the result being that there is little chance for the slurring of doubtful points and the suppression of adverse facts which are possible in a mere ex parte argument.

It is, of course, to be regretted that the debaters buried their arguments in such an enormous mass of verbiage, but the arguments are there and may well repay the digging out. On the whole, a public which has shown a genuine desire to get enlightenment on the financial issue can hardly fail to find some profit in this general stirring up of the fundamental facts.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Not a State Report Tells of Unfavorable Conditions.

The reports as to conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest are summarized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

Illinois.—Exceedingly favorable week. Severe local storms northwest counties on Friday, damage not irreparable. Corn growing splendidly, roasting ears in early fields. Oats, wheat and rye thriving. Late potatoes, gardens, pastures and second crop clover, millet and fodder crops growing finely. Fruit abundant in central and southern sections. Fall plowing general in same sections.

Wisconsin.—Heavy soaking rains have generally benefited corn and potatoes. Pastures again becoming green and milk supply increasing. Threshing and fall plowing now general. Cranberries promise a fair crop. Tobacco growing finely.

Michigan.—Very beneficial showers in southern half of State, but not enough rain in northern half. Corn and potatoes generally improved, but pastures are still very poor. Oats harvest well along, straw short and yield of grain light.

Indiana.—Good growing weather, with several rains. Corn rising and growing fast. Potatoes look well. Pastures recovering. Wheat and rye threshing done. Oats threshing continues. Fall plowing progresses rapidly.

South Dakota.—Temperature averaged about normal. Fair to copious, though scattered, night showers benefited all crops, but more general rains needed. Fine harvesting weather and wheat harvest advanced. Corn growing rapidly and potatoes and fax improving.

Nebraska.—Small grain harvest nearly completed, and some threshing done;

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for August 11.

Golden Text—As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up.—John 3:14. "And they journeyed from Mount Hor."

The Christian life is in one aspect a journey, in another a rest. As respects the world we are as pilgrim relations, as respects the "heavenly places in Christ" we have already reached Canaan and are at rest—the "rest that remaineth," the "rest of faith."

"Discouraged because of the way." Grieved the margin says. Elsewhere at Job 21:4 the same word is rendered trouble. Margin, shortened. And this last is the literal significance of the word. Israel's heart was not equal to the journey. She had not called upon the "grace sufficient." In spirit she fell short and complained. These things are given unto us for an example and for our admonition. Shall we take it?

"The people spake against God and against Moses." To speak against God is to blaspheme. That Israel could not afford to do. Her whole strength and stay was God Almighty. "What folly to thus cut the cords of her strength!"

And to speak against God was to speak against the man who stood for God and His counsels. When the people forgot God, it fares ill with good men. But it fares worse with the people who do the forgetting.

"Our soul loatheth this light bread." And yet he gave them "angels' food." When the complaining spirit is given liberty it turns beauty to ashes and it disdains even manna. In any one murmuring because of the bread of life that is dispensed to-day the sacred desk? Beware! Israel was called to account for the things she despised as well as for the things she affected.

Then came the "fiery serpents." Were they red like fire? Such serpents are still found in the vicinity. Or was the place of the bite red and inflamed? It matters not. The chief concern is that the little serpents of sin are here and they are stinging Israel sore to-day. High-mindedness and headiness have brought them in; what shall we do? Stop murmuring. But there is the poison of the serpent's bite. Look. Yonder on a cross hangs One who was made sin for us. Look and Live. "What sin abounded grace did much more abound."

Hints and Illustrations.

"Line upon line, precept upon precept." We are introduced to-day to one of the most familiar of Bible passages. John 3:16 is perhaps the most frequently quoted of all the verses of Scripture, "God so loved" etc. But John 3:14, 15, is so much like that if you know the one you know the other: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." We cannot too often rehearse these sacred sentences. Happy for us if we get them by heart; but if not gotten by heart, let the eye often rest upon them in the Book and the mind take them up into its apprehension. Some of the chief concerns is that the little serpents of sin are here and they are stinging Israel sore to-day. High-mindedness and headiness have brought them in; what shall we do? Stop murmuring. But there is the poison of the serpent's bite. Look. Yonder on a cross hangs One who was made sin for us. Look and Live. "What sin abounded grace did much more abound."

Crystallize Wood Surfaces.
Surfaces of wood and paper may be made to produce highly decorative effects by crystallization. Paper must first be sized or it will absorb the crystals, but the process can be applied directly to the surface of the wood. A very concentrated cold solution of common salt and dextrine laid on the surface to be decorated with a broad, soft brush, makes a beautiful mother-of-pearl color. Other tints are produced by the application of acetate of soda, the sulphate of magnesia and the sulphate of tin. The crystallizations are used upon picture frames, small ornamental panels, colored glass lamp shades and similar articles. Several of these solutions, mingled, produce most pleasing effects.

Meat Sandwiches.
Chicken sandwiches. Very delicate chicken sandwiches are made from cold roast chicken, thinly sliced, seasoned highly and placed between two thin slices of buttered bread. Minced chicken mixed with mayonnaise is also nice. Chicken and ham, four parts of the former to one of the latter, and chicken and tongue in equal parts make an agreeable change. The crisp inner leaves of the blanched lettuce may be added, or minced cress as well as sliced or minced hard boiled eggs. A stoned olive or a few capers form an agreeable addition to a sandwich.

Let It Cool.
A pudding or loaf of brown bread should never be moved while it is steaming; the jar makes it "fall." By the same token the oven door should be closed very gently if it has to be opened while cake is baking, and the oven should never be opened until a loaf of cake has been in the oven at least twenty minutes, otherwise the rush of cooler air into the oven will cool it off at such a critical time the cake will either not rise at all or will rise and then "slump."

Current Pudding.
Butter thin slices of bread and line a pudding dish with them. Break a slice of bread into small bits, and put a layer over the bottom of the dish. Fill the dish half full with very ripe stewed and sweetened currants, and place squares of buttered bread over the top. When baked, cover the top with a meringue of the white of an egg beaten with two tablespoons of white sugar; brown in the oven. To be served cold.

For the Cook.
A mixture of bran, salt and vinegar is excellent for brightening copper. Hot water and soap are best for aluminum.

New preserve jars have their covers made on the same principle as certain beer bottles; by a wire spring they are opened and shut hermetically.

Lids should always be put over saucepans when in use. The steam is usually more beneficial to the dish being prepared than to the kitchen walls.

A frying pan has been invented which is lined with a material absolutely unburnable made of asbestos. Electro-copper cooking utensils also are gaining ground.

Next Lesson—"The New Home in Canaan."—Deut. 6:1-15.

How He Manages Them.
"Don't you find it rather difficult to get rid of them?" was asked of the man who is making a specialty of Trill by tableaux with society women in the title role.

"Oh, no. Whenever a woman doesn't tell me that her feet are too small!"—Hartford Courant.

We Have Known Such Women.
Some women are so kind that they marry men merely because they sympathize with them.—Galveston News.



THEIR MOTHER.

My boy sat looking straight into the coals From his stool at my feet, one day, And the fire-light burnished the curly head And palated the cheeks with a dash of red, And brightened his very eyes, as he said, In his most confidential way:

"Mamma, I think when I'm a grown-up I shall have just two little boys."

I smiled—he was all—but he did not see, And I said, "Why, yes, how nice that will be! But if one were a girl, it seems to me, It would add to your household joys."

"Well—yes," reflectively, "that would be pleasant."

And I'll tell you just what I'll do: I'll name one Bobbie, for me, you know, Then the bright eyes shone with a deeper glow,

"And there's just the two of us now, and so I'll name the girl Annie, for you."

"But how would their mother like that?" I asked.

"Do you think that she would agree? For us both to have names, while she had none?"

With the mystified, puzzled look of one Wholly befogged, said my logical son, "Their mother? 'Why, who is she?'"—The Household.

Cold Meats.
An attractive and appetizing way in which to dispose of cold meat that cannot be cut into nice slices and served cold, is to make the meat in "Boudin," which are individual souffles of hot meat highly seasoned. The meat should first be chopped very fine and have every particle of gristle and all fat separated from it. For every pint of meat use one ounce of butter, half a cupful of rich milk, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and salt and red or white pepper to taste. Melt the butter, mix it with the meat, then add the milk, salt, pepper and parsley. Mash and mix well with the potato masher, beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, and add them. Fill cups, custard cups if you have them, two-thirds full of the mixture and bake twenty minutes at a moderate heat. Stand the cups while baking in a pan half full of hot water. Serve on a hot plate, with a white, brown or mushroom sauce, or a border of French peas.

Crystallize Wood Surfaces.
Surfaces of wood and paper may be made to produce highly decorative effects by crystallization. Paper must first be sized or it will absorb the crystals, but the process can be applied directly to the surface of the wood. A very concentrated cold solution of common salt and dextrine laid on the surface to be decorated with a broad, soft brush, makes a beautiful mother-of-pearl color. Other tints are produced by the application of acetate of soda, the sulphate of magnesia and the sulphate of tin. The crystallizations are used upon picture frames, small ornamental panels, colored glass lamp shades and similar articles. Several of these solutions, mingled, produce most pleasing effects.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

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Clerk.....James H. Chandler
Register.....John Hanna
Treasurer.....Wm. Woodburn
Prosecutor.....J. O. Holmes
Judge of Probate.....Wm. C. Johnson
S. C. Com.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....Wm. Hancock

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Grove Township.....Thos. Wakely
South Branch.....Hubbard Head
Beaver Creek.....Washington Stewart
Maple Forest.....F. Hoyt
Grayling.....Geo. W. Conner
Friedland.....J. J. Higgins
Ball.....J. H. Niedeck
Center Field.....B. Carter

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John Irwin, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH BY LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. Hendrick, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father E. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. Wilcox, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 142. Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 180. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN F. HUN, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 118. Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCULLOUGH, C. P.

CRAWFORD TENT, R. O. T. M., No. 108. Meets every Saturday evening. A. McKay, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83. Meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. O. P., No. 141. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. J. H. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. F. H. HARTWICK, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M. Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W. Meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEORGE H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.

HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. O. TRENCIL

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.

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GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

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Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

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Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is centrally situated, being near the depot and business center, newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam on the hot water plan. It will be paid to the comfort of guests. Free rooms for commercial travelers.

T. NOLAN, Manager.

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Tonsorial Artist,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and hair cutting in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop next corner Michigan

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATINGS, MICHIGAN.

DEATH FOR A TRIFLE.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO PREVENT PILFERING.

Carnival of Blood at Spring Valley, Ill.—Atrocious Work of a Chinese Mob—Reason for the Quiet Which Prevails in Trade Circles.

Miss Elizabeth Flagler, of Washington, daughter of General Flagler, chief of ordinance of the army, shot and killed a 14-year-old negro boy named Ernest Green Friday at her home in the suburbs of the city. The Flaglers and other families in the vicinity have been annoyed greatly of late by boys stealing their fruit and damaging the trees of their gardens. Miss Flagler discovered young Green on the fence stealing fruit, and fired at him from the second-story window. The bullet entered his right breast, and passing through his body inflicted a wound that caused death. The coroner's jury exonerated Miss Flagler and she was released.

FURY OF A MOB.

Enraged Italians Shoot Down Many Negro Miners.
Fourteen negro miners fell victims to the fury of an Italian mob at Spring Valley, Ill., Sunday. Three probably will die, and the result of the wounds of many others is doubtful. Fully 1,000 Italian miners armed with all sorts of weapons, and preceded by a band of music, marched on No. 3 location, where a colony of negro miners and their families are domiciled. The mob was bent on revenge on one of their countrymen, who had been killed in an altercation with some negroes. The negro colony was completely mowed as to the intention of the mob on account of the band, and some of them fled to see the supposed parade. They fled easy and defenseless victims to the fury of the crowd. It was an attempted massacre, and in the anger of the foreigners no discrimination as to age or sex was made. The feeling of hatred which has existed toward the negroes since their importation during the strike a year ago was given force, and it was with the ferocity of long-restrained malice that the mob leaped to its work. That dozens were not killed seems almost miraculous.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Commercial Quiet Is Due Solely to Natural Causes.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "There is a perceptible halt which may be attributed to wrong causes. Trade conditions in the spring pushed forward into July a large share of business belonging to April or May. Seeing a rush of orders out of time, many imagined it would continue, and hurried to give other orders. The jam of two months' business into one lifted prices. Further orders came to anticipate a further rise. But this midsummer halt was inevitable, and it is somewhat uncertain how much improvement will appear after it. The crop of corn promises to be the largest ever grown, and is almost out of harm's way. The crop of wheat appears perhaps 20,000,000 bushels less than was expected a month ago, and had the best hopes been realized it would have been more than 100,000,000 bushels short of a full crop. Cotton has lost a little, and more people seem to believe in 7,500,000 bales than believed in 8,000,000 a month ago."

DIE AT THEIR POSTS.

Ten British Subjects Killed by the Brutal Chinese.

A Shanghai dispatch to the London Times says that the mission and sanitation at Wai Sang, near Ku Ching, Province of Cheeh, were attacked and ten British subjects killed. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, wife and child were burned in their house. Miss Yellow and Miss Marshall, two sisters named Saunders, two sisters named Gordon, and Steacie Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head, and Stewart's oldest child had a knee cap badly injured while the youngest had an eye gouged out. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Mabel C. Hartford, were wounded, but arrived safely at Fu Chai Fu. The Prefect of Cheng Pu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the Cheng Fu outrages.

Sheriff in Charge.

The 100 or more employees of the large Chicago wholesale hardware firm of the Woodruff & Hanchett Company were notified Friday that there was no longer need of their services. The big firm had failed through inability to collect outstanding claims for large amounts. Every creditor, it is said, will be paid in full, as the liabilities are \$180,000, while the assets are estimated at \$240,000.

Carl Browne Deserts His Young Wife.

It is announced at Baltimore, Md., the redoubtable Carl Browne, who a few weeks ago married Miss Mamie Coxe, the daughter of the Commonwealth leader, has separated from his bride, and Carl Browne is in seclusion. John B. Miller says Browne deserted his bride some where in New York State, and "Gen." Coxe went to Baltimore to hunt up his daughter.

Slaughter of Christians.

A cable from Shanghai says: Advice from Foo-Choo are that a telegram received there says that a fearful massacre of Christians has occurred at Ku Cheng. Five foreign women are among the murdered.

Rich But Dies in a Hovel.

Mrs. Carrie B. Pomeroy, whose stage name was Carrie Lipsie, died in a Denver, Col., hovel Sunday. She was at one time one of the best known actresses of the West and the wife of Seldon Richards, a case guarded jealously her jewelry and many diamonds, the worth of thousands.

Big Loss by Fire.

At Berlin, Md., six acres were burned. The total number of buildings burned was seventy-five. The loss is \$200,000, and the insurance about \$25,000. About twenty residences were burned.

Non-Union Men Driven Out.

The non-union men are being forced to leave the Bluefields, W. Va., coal fields by the strikers, who threaten personal violence to those who don't quit work. Gov. MacCord has sent them there, and his heavy return is attributed to the threats. Serious trouble is expected.

True Bills for Ten.

At Chicago, indictments were voted by the Grand Jury against six election judges charged with fraudulent practices in the First and Second Wards last November. The indictments grow out of the evidence adduced in the investigation of the McGinn-Belknap contest.

ROADS ARE WARNED.

Must Take Better Care of Live Stock in Transit.

Comparatively frequent complaints have been filed at the agricultural department alleging violations of the law by railroads in keeping live stock in transit confined in cars for over twenty-four continuous hours, the legal allotted limit, or failing to give the stock five continuous hours of rest when unloaded. Most of the complaints involve Western roads. Secretary Morton is determined that the laws regulating the transportation of stock shall be enforced, and has sent to all railway companies engaged in live stock transportation a circular insisting on strict compliance with the law, in which he says: "The failure of the railway companies to conform to this law causes animals great suffering while in transit to points of destination, which it is the intention of the law to prevent. Railway companies will therefore make such arrangements as are necessary for their train service, and provide necessary feeding and watering stations, to comply with the statutes, and any failure to do this will render them liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 4388."

THE BALL PLAYERS.

Standing of the Clubs in Their Race for the Pennant.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

	P.	W.	L.	Cent.
Cleveland	88	53	35	602
Pittsburgh	83	49	34	590
Baltimore	77	45	32	584
Chicago	88	40	39	557
Cincinnati	81	45	36	556
Philadelphia	79	43	35	555
Brooklyn	80	43	37	548
New York	70	41	38	515
Washington	74	27	47	305
St. Louis	84	28	57	229
Louisville	78	19	59	244

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	P.	W.	L.	Cent.
Indianapolis	79	47	32	595
Kansas City	81	48	33	593
St. Paul	80	48	34	570
Detroit	81	43	38	531
Minneapolis	80	40	40	500
Omaha	79	39	40	494
Grand Rapids	82	27	55	325

DEATH RODE THE FLOOD.

Sixteen Perish in a Cloudburst Which Swept Over the States.

Cloudbursts and floods in New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Wyoming did great damage Tuesday night, causing much loss of life and great destruction of property. The dead are: At Socorro, N. M., the infant son of E. Baca, and six members of the Duran family. At Casper, Wyo., two little children and Mrs. S. Newby and child. At Fort Scott, Kas., Walter Austin and Willie Gould. At Adelaide, Colo., Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Tracey and an unknown woman. Four men are missing, thought to have been caught in a landslide near Adelaide. The greatest damage seems to have been done at Socorro, N. M., where several lives are known to be lost. Three small towns near by have been swept away. The surrounding country is devastated. The property damage is said to be over \$1,000,000.

DUPES OF WRIGHT AND STANTON.

Twenty Thousand Letters, Each Containing 50 Cents, to Be Returned.

The English Postoffice Department has ordered the return to the writers of over 20,000 letters, each containing 50 cents, which were sent after the arrest of Henry C. Clark, 15 years old, was in the municipal court at Chelsea, Mass., charged with breaking and entering. His case was continued in order to permit State Rep. Marshall Whitcomb to prepare more serious charges against him. By his own confession the boy is one of the most dangerous firebugs in Massachusetts. Last spring he started fires that caused a loss of more than \$50,000. Clark has already served time for incendiarism.

Unsatisfactory Land Examination.

Washington dispatch: The work thus far accomplished under the law passed last Congress for the examination and classification of mineral lands in the grant lands of the Northern Pacific in Montana and Idaho has shown that the method is far from satisfactory and that some other plan will have to be adopted. The law contemplated that the examinations were to be finished in two years, but it has been figured out that in the small district of Montana, that of Roseman, if three commissioners should each mount a horse every morning and ride directly through the lands to be examined at the rate of twenty miles a day, it would take three years to merely ride across the land and they would then leave a strip unexamined on each side nearly a half-mile wide. They could not make the examination with an accurate watch, and their work would be far from complete. It has also been shown that the examinations thus far made have cost the Government 25 cents an acre. There are 12,000,000 acres to examine and the total cost is thus figured at \$3,000,000, though this is said to be a low estimate, because the process is much slower where dry places arise and where testimony has to be taken.

Gave His Body to Science.

Eugene Blumenthal, a brother of the playwright, Oscar Blumenthal, committed suicide by taking poison in his room in the Great Northern Hotel, New York. Blumenthal had been ill for some time, and unable to procure employment. A letter was found on his desk, in which it was dated July 20. In it Blumenthal stated that he intended taking his life and asked that his body be given to some medical college for study.

Fatal Blast Furnace Explosion.

At Martin's Ferry, Ohio, an accumulation of gas caused an explosion in the cupola of the top mill blast furnace, and pieces of iron, coke and clinders were blown 200 feet in the air. Samuel Cash-nick, a filler, was fatally burned and James Carman was badly injured.

Iron Company Raises Wages.

The Reading, Pa., Iron Company increased the wages of its puddlers to \$3 a ton, an advance of 20 cents. This is the highest amount paid. The 275 employees of the company's rolling mill also received a 10 per cent. advance.

May Recover Trinidad.

Montura Xavier, the Brazilian Consul General in New York, believes that the island of Trinidad, which was recently

taken possession of by the British, will be regained by Brazil. He said the Brazilian Government was making every effort to settle the difficulty by diplomacy, but if these means failed he believed Brazil would try to take the island by force. "My country's navy cannot, of course, compare in strength with that of Great Britain," Mr. Xavier said, "but our citizens are determined to assert their rights and have no fear of England." When asked what position he thought the United States would take in case of war, Mr. Xavier declared that it could not remain neutral without violating the Monroe doctrine, and that, he thought, the administration would be unwilling to do.

STEAMER ALVA SUNK.

Run Into by a Barge While Aground at Sault Ste. Marie.

Word was received at Chicago from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., that the steamer Alva, bound down with iron ore, was aground below the dyke Thursday morning. She was run into and sunk by the whaleback barge Hundred and Seventy, 46 tons of the steamer B. M. Peck, bound down with iron ore. The whaleback took a sheer when near the Alva, which caused the collision. The Alva, which was aground at the Alva at the engine-room gangway, three feet below the main deck, filling the engine-room with water. Steam pumps will be put on board, after temporary repairs have been made, so that she can proceed on her way to Chicago. The whaleback barge is badly damaged in the stem and has ballast tank forward is full of water, but as she can free herself with her own pumps she is still afloat. The Alva's stern is on the bottom, and the bow is in four fathoms of water.

BRITISH BOAT BURNED.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Party's Plans—Miss Drowned.

The lugger Zenith has been burned off Baltimore, Cork County, Ireland. Details of the burning show that she had on board a crew of six men and twenty-one passengers, who were out on a pleasure trip from Gladore, to which place they were returning from Baltimore, when flames burst through the hatchway of the lugger. A panic followed and a boat which was covered by the burning of the Zenith was overturned into it. During the confusion nine persons were drowned. The skipper of the Zenith then ran her ashore and the remainder of the passengers and crew were rescued by the coast guard.

Charged with Swindling Pensioners.

A man giving the name of W. W. Wilson was arrested at Newark, N. J., charged with attempting to swindle pensioners. He was identified by a United States special examiner from Rochester as "Bill Perry Jim," alias W. W. Williams, alias Paschal, alias Moran, real name supposed to be J. D. Doyle. It is said he has been operating on pensioners in Michigan for some time, and has served terms in different penitentiaries.

Refuse to Accept Salaries.

Five members of the Ohio General Assembly have refused to accept salaries for the current year for the reason that there was no session of that body. The law, however, provides for their payment as if they actually performed duty. These five members are: Senators Joseph McKen, of Butler county, and Jay Manning, of Huron; and Representatives W. A. Reed, of Huron; D. A. Spooner, of Seneca, and H. A. Walton, of Wyandot.

Southern Pacific Ticket Agent Missing.

James D. Cook, who for many years has occupied a prominent position in the San Francisco office of the general passenger and ticket agent of the Southern Pacific Company, is missing. Cook handled all the money of the general passenger office. The railroad officials say his accounts are all right and are at a loss to account for his disappearance.

Suspected of the Murder.

John Enhart, a farmer, of Robinson, Ark., was killed at his home, his head being crushed with an ax. Enhart and his wife quarreled, and as there is nothing to indicate a motive for the crime outside of the household, an investigation is being made on the suspicion that the murder was committed by some member of the family.

To Invade Nature's Domain.

A company backed by New York and Philadelphia men is arranging to build an electric car line from Colorado Springs, Colo., to the Garden of the Gods. It is also proposed to build at the garden a huge structure to be known as Palm Palace.

Courthouse Burned.

The courthouse in Fresno, Cal., was burned Monday night. Only the hall of records was saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

Better Pay for Puddlers.

The puddlers in the York, Pa., rolling mill have been notified that the rate of puddling would be increased from \$2.75 to \$3 per ton.

Denver Bank Closed.

The Union National Bank, Denver, was closed Monday. It will liquidate its affairs and go out of business.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.10 to \$1.60; broom corn, common growth to fine brush, 4c to 6c per lb. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 1 white, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, 48c to 50c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 68c to 71c; corn, No. 3, 41c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; pork, mess, \$10.00 to \$10.50. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; butter, creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, West-ern, 13c to 14c.

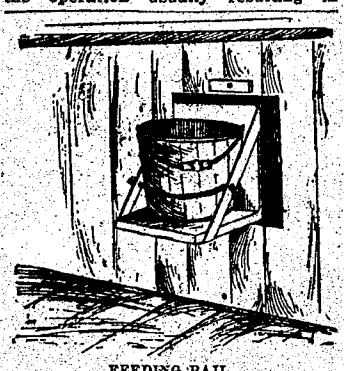
FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Much False Economy in Farming—Hen-House for Summer or Winter—Pail for Feeding Calves—Simple Device for Pulling Posts—Notes.

For Feeding Calves.

A trough fastened into a pen is not desirable for feeding calves, as it cannot be as thoroughly scalded out as it should be. Moreover, pouring milk into any receptacle in a pen in which there is a calf is hazardous business, the operation usually resulting in



FEEDING PAIL.

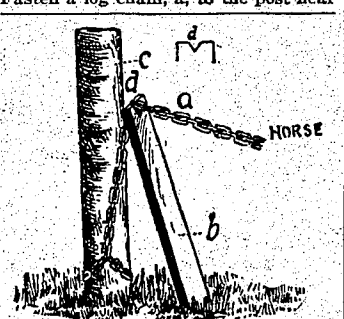
spilled milk. An arrangement with a feeding pail is shown in the illustration from the American Agriculturist. The back board is hinged to the front of the pen, the side marked A. The pail can thus be set into the holder on the outside of the pen and the holder swung a quarter of the way round and hooked, thus bringing the pail inside the pen. When removed, a button keeps the calf from getting his head out through the opening. Such a contrivance can easily be made by anyone handy with tools, and will be found a considerable saving of time as well as feed.

Tuberculosis on Healthy Cows.

Careful tests were conducted by Prof. James Law last winter at Cornell Experiment Station. "Taking all in all, there is nothing in the records of temperature that would indicate, either at the time of the test or later, that tuberculosis had in any way proved inimical to the general health. The decline in milk production which followed is claimed to have been not more than the natural falling off. No effect of tuberculosis was observed on increase or decline of fat in the milk." Professor Law concludes: "So far as there is evidence before us, everything points to the harmlessness of a single test dose on a sound animal system, even if such dose were repeated several times."

For Pulling Posts.

A horse, boy and one man, with the device illustrated herewith, can pull up 250 posts a day. Take a 2-inch oak plank, 10 inches wide and 3 1/2 feet long, and cut a V-shaped notch in one end. Set this lifting plank against the post, as shown in the illustration. Fasten a log chain, A, to the post near



A POST-PULLER.

the ground, and pass it up over the end by allowing it to rest in the notch at top. Hitch the horse to the chain, let him pull steadily, and the post comes out without difficulty. When the ground is very soft, as we often find it in early spring, the operator will experience considerable inconvenience from having the plank driven deeply into the mud by the great pressure. This can be obviated by placing a short plank upon the ground in such a position that the lower end of the upright may rest upon it—A. A. Kieff, Minnesota.

False Economy in Farming.

A man who understands his business is Farmer Streak, but somehow he never seems to get ahead very fast. He is considered a saving man, too. If a friction match is wasted, Streak will lament the loss, although it does not seem to worry him that wood doesn't seem for several cords of matches has been used each year in driving the sap from the green stove wood which half the time is the only kind he provides. A quarter's worth of powder for the boys to celebrate the glorious Fourth he considers a sinful waste, but ten times that amount consumed in his pipe is nothing of the kind, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. He takes his horse feed as with a comb to secure the last wisps of hay, but he loses dollars in the value by cutting too late in the season. Of things bought at the store not so much as a pinch of salt is wasted, but last year he allowed to decay enough early apples to have paid his taxes, although the fruit would have sold readily in Boston. Papers, books and church dues he has never felt able to afford, but he has a little mortgage on his farm as the result of endorsing a note. That is Farmer Streak; careful with cents and careless with dollars. Do you know him?

Culture of Beans.

The bean lent is easily injured by contact with soil, and especially that which is wet. The blossom is still more sensitive, and it is almost impossible to cultivate after the bean has blossomed without getting some dirt on the blossom and making the beans rusty. If the work is thoroughly done up to blossoming time, the crop will ripen and will have few rusted beans. No work should be done in the bean field while the bean leaves are wet with either dews or rain.

The Potato Bug's Diet.

Many people who are not botanists do not imagine that the potato and tomato are at all related. But the potato beetle is a thorough botanist, at

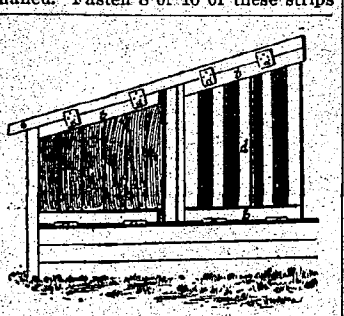
least as far as members of the solanum family are concerned. The egg plant is included in his predilections, and gardeners who grow either tomatoes or egg plants near where the potato is grown must look out for the ravages of the beetle. The early potato vines die down early in July, and the horde of beetles from these are obliged to seek other plants on which to feed.

Farm House Ventilation.

The cellar must be ventilated directly into the base of the chimney. The kitchen chimney is best, for it always has a draft both summer and winter. This is easily arranged by having an opening eight inches square near the bottom, which will also serve as a means by which soot and ashes may be removed from the chimney. When repairing my house some years ago, I arranged it in this way, with the result that the cellar is entirely purified from the close and unwholesome air that seemed to pervade it before, especially during the winter season. In fact it accomplishes, to some extent, ventilation of the whole house, for by this means the cellar air never ascends to the rooms, but instead the air from the house is drawn downward into the cellar and finally passes out through the chimney.

A Summer or Winter Hen-House.

Here is a device for converting a summer henhouse into a winter one, and vice versa, which is simple, cheap and effective. The house is built in the usual way, the walls consisting largely of 1x3 vertical strips 2 inches apart. The device is for closing or opening these 2-inch cracks at pleasure. It is applied to an end wall, for example, as follows: Go inside the house, cut other 1x3 strips of proper length, set them up against and coinciding with the corresponding strips of the wall, the top end of each being cut to correspond with slope of roof, and lacking about 1 inch of reaching the rafter to which the wall strips are nailed. Fasten 8 or 10 of these strips



A CONVERTIBLE HEN-HOUSE.

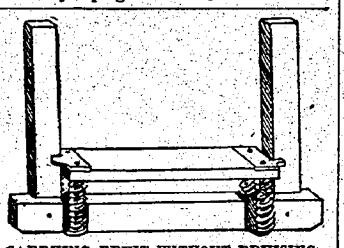
securely into a frame or sash (see cut), by nailing the battens (b along their ends at top and bottom. Then nail on the glass as a top and bottom to hold the sash in place. The strips of the sash now coinciding with those of the wall, the 2-inch cracks between them are closed. The sash can be slid back or closed, it is open. The cracks may thus be closed or opened, entirely or partially, at pleasure, by sliding the sash back or forth.

Have a Few Sheep on the Farm.

Every farmer should have a few sheep in order to save much of the material grown that should be wasted. Sheep will eat a great many plants which cattle reject, and they graze close to the ground. Young and tender weeds are delicacies to sheep, and they therefore assist in ridding the fields of such pests. A small flock of mutton sheep should be kept, if for no better purpose than to supply the family with choice meat.

Springs for the Fruit Wagon.

In large commercial orchards it is well understood that the jolting of fruit when carried in the solid, springless box wagon causes injury, entailing great loss to the selling value of the fruit. The cut from Farm and Home illustrates a simple method of arranging springs with a wagon body sufficiently sensitive for the carrying of the most delicate fruit. The springs may be made of vertical coiled wire, securely fastened to the cross piece which is attached to the underside of the body of the wagon and held in place by uprights at the ends. Fruit



CARRYING FRUIT WITHOUT BRUISING.

may easily be drawn for miles and but little bruising occurs when thus supported and carried.

Notes.

The stable should be protected from flies and insects with wire screens. If this is done, the animals will secure more rest and afford a larger profit.

A kicking cow, or one that requires much labor and attention when being milked, should be gotten rid of. Such cows are nuisances and make the dairyman's work disagreeable.

Oats when cut in the milky stage (before the grain is ripe) make an excellent ration for horses. The nutritious matter is arrested in the stalks, and both straw and grain are relished.

A cow will shrink in her milk because of lack of a supply of drinking water sooner than from any other cause, and it may be safely stated that insufficient water when the cows are in the pasture is a very frequent occurrence on farms.

Market gardeners find that the pea crop returns as large a profit as any that can be grown so easily. They sell it while green, and for the very earliest get very high prices. The pea is hardy, and the farmer who has light, warm soil has as good a chance as the market gardener.

CAP SHEAF OF FRAUD.

SCHEME OF JAMES ADDISON REAVIS STAGGERS FICTION.

Most Astonishing Land Grant Swindle Ever Attempted—The 'Hero' Was a Street Car Conductor, and His Wife Played the Role of Heiress.

Covered Two Continents.

The records of this country do not furnish any instance which even approaches in audacity the gigantic fraud which Jas. Addison Reavis attempted against the government.

He claimed that a huge grant of land in Arizona and New Mexico—a strip 225 miles long and 75 wide—was ceded by the court of Spain a century ago to Don Miguel de Peralta de la Cordova. This land had afterward passed into the power of the United States which had never paid the heirs of Don Miguel anything, and Reavis wanted Congress to settle. The land in question is exceedingly rich in minerals and on it is located some very important towns. A cash estimate of its value would make it worth \$75,000,000, and this sum, in ten years, would be easily doubled. For twenty-five years Reavis labored to build up the claim. He went to Mexico and Spain and in his investigations spent at least \$500,000. He forged grants, titles and royal cedulas; he manufactured parchments, royal signatures and seals, he made spurious decorations and orders, all of which went to the establishment of Don Miguel de Peralta as the man to whom Spanish royalty had granted the land in question.

While engaged in his work Reavis went to New York and there interested some of the greatest legal lights in the country in his scheme. Among these was the late Roscoe Conkling. Col. Ingersoll was another who believed thoroughly in Reavis' claim. On the strength of these legal opinions Reavis managed to raise large sums of money in New York from prominent men who were promised a share in the land when Congress should have granted the claim. Reavis began to live like a prince. He stayed at the Hoffman House where he ran up a bill of \$10,000; he spent large sums for fast horses and he entertained his friends in a truly royal style. During the time he married and maintained his wife was the lineal descendant of Peralta and thereby strengthened his claims to the land in question.

Reavis was unable to get his claim before Congress, but he succeeded in having a law passed creating the Court of Private Land Claims to investigate the alleged grants. Two clever New York lawyers at once set about probing the truth of the Reavis claim. At first they believed there was something at the bottom of it since all the documents produced by him were so apparently trustworthy, but a trip to Spain and Mexico revealed what a fraud the whole thing was. The lawyers handed in their report after months of investigation, and it was seen how baseless was Reavis' claim.

June 12 last, in the little court room at Santa Fe, N. M., James Addison Reavis was finally shown to be the fraud he was and that his

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The man who pays as he goes finds it necessary to stay home a good deal.

The man who insists on consulting a thermometer in hot weather deserves no sympathy.

The trolley, although still young in Chicago, has proved a Jesse Pomeroy in destructiveness.

Of course the farmer will have a large crop of oats, with nothing to feed them to but bicycles.

These days the man who has ice to shoe him, elicits, Nephew-of-lecherism, is richer than he who has money to burn.

It isn't very remarkable that Chauncey M. Depew should wed "a woman worth \$8,000,000." Any good, true wife is worth that amount.

A New York paper asks whether it is not possible to take the new woman too seriously. We do not see how it is possible to take her otherwise.

The Chicago man who hit his bride and told her to "shut up" when the pair were applying for a license had probably never been married before.

How original Nerve, of San Francisco, is can be guessed from its sub title, which reads: "A vehicle for original ideas and other strange things."

The monogrammed cigarette is no better for suicidal purposes than the old, familiar kind. It isn't necessary to be extravagant in order to be an imbecile.

It seems that a firebug is paid as high as \$750 for setting fire to a building in New York and charges \$1,500. This is not a sign of prosperity for insurance companies.

The latest popular song is entitled "When His Love Grew Cold." We haven't heard it, but have no doubt it refers to the first time he saw her in bloomers.

A Florida mob interrupted church services in order to drag out the preacher and lynch him. Very rude and unmannerly; they should have waited a few minutes.

Says the St. Louis Chronicle: "We now have a full supply of gold, with \$107,000,000 reserve in our treasury." We advise the Chronicle reporters to ask for an increase of salaries.

Nettie Parker, of Minneapolis, wants the city of Chicago to pay her \$50,000, because a policeman mistook her for a man. The average "new woman" would feel flattered by such an error.

The New York Evening World says that 60,000 persons from that town went down to Coney Island Sunday and got drunk. One fellow, it seems, kept sober long enough to tell about it.

An exchange says that "a scientist who is studying the language of cats thinks that they swear." It would not be remarkable if they picked up a few swear words at night while dodging bootjacks.

Mark Twain is suffering with a carbuncle on his knee, and assures an interviewer that "there is nothing funny about it." Mark may be a good judge of carbuncles, but what does he know about humor?

The New York Mercury says that "Tammany is still a pretty robust character and is busily chewing the cud of the past." A endeavor chewing anything would be about as great a curiosity as a Tammany tiger with a cud.

After Bellevue hospital physicians had treated a woman ten days for "alcoholism" she died, and a post mortem examination showed that her brutal husband had fractured her skull. That institution needs a good course of "house-cleaning."

A traveler just returned from China expresses surprise because there are only 100 doctors in a population of 400,000,000 people. In view of the fact that the Chinese hold a physician personally responsible for the death of any patient in his hands it is remarkable that there should be so many doctors there.

Mrs. Nelson Young, of Palm Beach, Fla., who is an expert bicyclist, recently appeared in a bloomer costume and was the admiration of every one except Mr. A. G. McDonald, who said no modest woman would appear in such a garb. When Mrs. Young heard of the remark she confronted McDonald with a pistol, which she handled so carelessly that he made an apology and signed a card of retraction for publication. There is no use in waiting for the Coming Woman. She has come.

Another woman with considerable "ginger" to her was a Kickapoo Indian named Kanladia—and mark that we use the honorable name of woman, not the degraded one of "squaw." It seems that the contractor of the Choctaw Railway in Oklahoma, wished to build his road through her property. She would not consent to the arrangement unless the contractor would sign an indemnifying bond of \$2,000. The company refused to come to her terms or to arbitrate matters and ordered the contractor to proceed. Thereupon, Kanladia took up her stand with a shot gun, on the borders of her estate, and refused to allow the workmen to proceed. The contractor finding persuasion useless finally signed the bond and the track-laying was allowed to go on unmolested.

The beauties of the jury system ever impress themselves upon the observing intelligence. In a California county one Hill was not long ago arrested for hog-stealing, arraigned and pleaded guilty. Now he has concluded to withdraw the plea, and the county

must pay for a trial to determine whether Mr. Hill is a thief or merely an eccentric liar, or possibly to ascertain that he is both. The jurymen must, of course, declare in advance that they believe Hill innocent as a babe or they cannot bring to the weighing of the evidence that unprejudiced mind in which lies the safety of the malefactor. Mr. Hill is to be congratulated upon living in a country where the courts are designed for the especial benefit of people in predicaments similar to his own.

Hardware says it is estimated that during last year more than 200,000 wheels were manufactured by the different companies engaged in the production of bicycles; and this year, with greatly increased facilities and improved machinery, together with a large increase in the number of producers, the product will reach to the neighborhood of 400,000. What it will be next year can only be guessed at. There is no denying that this year's business has been held in check by a positive inability to supply the demand for wheels of every description, and as a result the manufacture is being greatly enlarged. New factories are projected and additions made to old factories nearly doubling the capacity. It is thought that by next March the productive capacity will have been carried to fully 700,000. What then? The paper says that "with every foreign country with an intelligent population already knocking at our doors for a share in this distribution, even in blocks of 500 to 1,000 wheels at a time from individual buyers," should leave the trade in November, 1896, with "few if any wheels to carry over into 1897." Very likely. And yet the point will be reached some time when the production will exceed the current demand, but it is possible the bicycle furor is so far from having exhausted itself that it will be some years before the turning point is met.

It is a question whether the stringing of electric wires in cities and villages will not destroy a large proportion of the shade trees. Complaint is made in several cities that where the wires pass through the foliage the trees in nearly every instance have died, presumably from the effects of the electric current. It has been noticed also that the death of the trees almost invariably follows a season of rain, when the wet leaves are good conductors of electricity and carry it from the wires to the trees. In some cases the death of trees has been caused by wires supposed to be thoroughly insulated, the covering having been rubbed off the wires by the friction of the branches when moved by the wind. The evidence that the trees have been killed by electricity is furnished by the fact that in numerous instances the trees through which the wires passed died in an hour during a storm, while those standing a few feet from the wires were uninjured. These results will raise the question as to the liability of electric light companies for the damage caused by the killing of shade trees. The right to string electric wires does not give the further right to destroy the shade trees, which may constitute the chief value of a piece of real estate. Neither does it give the right to lop off the branches and otherwise disfigure ornamental trees simply because such branches happen to be in the way of the wires. This destruction of trees is quite likely to lead to expensive litigation before a property owner's right to receive damages for his loss is established by the courts. A good deal of trouble could be avoided if electric lighting and power companies would take pains to place their poles and string their wires so as not to interfere with the ornamental trees along their lines.

Training Nature.
At Jamarach's, in London, the other day, some one asked the great animal catcher and importer if he had run out of marmalade.
"We used to keep them," he answered, "when they fetched four pounds apiece, but now we can't get more than one pound for them. Frank Buckland burst up the trade when he exposed the method of their manufacture by the Japanese from a fish and a monkey skin cleverly united; so we no longer make them a 'leading article.'" He smilingly added:
"The Japanese are remarkably ingenious."
"Not only that, but they possess infinite patience. The telescope fish is a case in point. It is a fish of immense length, with a double, fan-like tail, and produced by breeding on the principle of artificial selection. However, they are quite common in Germany now."

"And do you know how they get white Java sparrows?"
"They select a pair of grayish birds and keep them in a white cage in a white room, and they are attended by a person dressed in white. The mental effect on a series of generations of birds results in completely white birds. They breed the domestic cock with enormously long tails after the same principle. They first select a bird with a good tail, giving him a very high perch to stand on; then with weights they drag the tail downward, carrying on the same system with the finest specimens of his descendants till a tail almost as long as a peacock's is produced at last. And how marvelously they are in the fertilization of plants! Did you ever see one of their dwarf trees, perhaps fifty years old, and yet not more than an inch or two high?"

Red Hair Disastrous.
According to a Philadelphia paper, nearly all the women who have been great enough to have their heads cut off have had red hair; also that they seem to be at the bottom of most trouble. For instance, Catherine of Russia, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Anne of Austria, Empress Eugenie, Ninon de L'Enclos, Lucretia Borgia, Beatrice Cenci—all of them had red hair, and very few of them died in their beds. Even in prehistoric times it appears that red-haired women made all the trouble. A red-haired woman caused the fall of Troy, and a red-haired woman brought to Ireland seven centuries of woe. The two historic abductions of the world were of red-haired women. The destruction of Troy and the trials and tribulations of the men of Argos were caused by the rape of the red-haired Helen, the highest type of Homeric beauty.

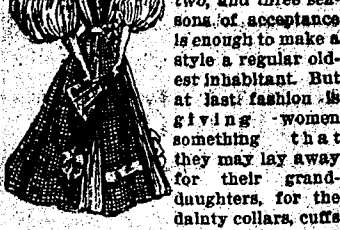
GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Chief Glances at Fashionable Females, Victoria, Maybach, and Yet Offered in the House that the Reading May Prove Restful to Weary Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

O' feeling are the fancies that Dame Fashion dictates, that very few of them last more than a season or two, and three seasons of acceptance is enough to make a style a regular old inhabitant. But at last fashion is giving women something that they may lay away for their granddaughters, for the dainty collars, cuffs and fronts of linen batiste embroidered in lace-like delicacy will lose no beauty in the change of mode. Great sailor collars are shown with fronts extending in long revers that end at the belt. These are of lawn-like material of the natural linen color and are embroidered in openwork with white. Such are worn as an accessory to any dress, appearing even with Eton jacket serges, and sometimes a loose vest or front to correspond with the collar adds completeness of effect. Yokes or cape-like collars fastening in the back and extending smoothly over bust and shoulders are especially youthful and becoming. The favorite "natural" color is becoming to every one, and when delicately embroidered has a quiet effect that makes its genuine worth the more marked. Exquisite cuffs of natural color batiste are mere lovely pieces of the goods with rounded corners made with insertions and edges of real lace, and they have the genuinely artistic

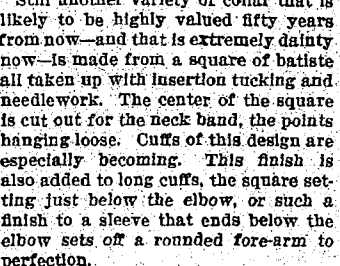


black satin ribbon, and though its ends are unmistakably of the steamer order they are entirely in keeping with the remainder of the dress, which is of black, made princess and designed for matronly figures. The gown fastens invisibly at the side, is perfectly tight fitting and has a round 1830 yoke of sheer guipure bordered with a bertha of black spangled chiffon. A ruche of plain black—it may be colored, if preferred—encircles the plain collar, and the puffed elbow sleeves have triple epaulettes of spangled chiffon. The skirt portion is of the very wide gored shape and is lined, with strawberry silk.



Shown as sash and steamer effects always are and highly prized as showy things and now are much more dependence is put upon neck and shoulder garniture in the present scheme of ornamentation. Probably this is because the skirt is so generally left unadorned, as it is in the next sketched example of late summer dressing, the bodice being the point for applying all elaboration. It is done, too, in an unusual way, the bodice being fitted and covered with silver spangles. Over this comes a bertha of the dress goods that leaves the bodice's upper part visible in pointed yoke effect, bordered with twists and loops of satin ribbon of harmonizing shade. Any summer suiting will be serviceable for this dress, a light gray being especially pretty, and if that were used, the elbow sleeves should be met by gray suede mousquetaires.

Girls with heads set in statuesque perfection wear summer dresses before noon with necks cut square, showing the rise of the head all around. Only a perfectly set head and throat of column-like roundness can stand this. Sleeves divided into three puffs and



ending at the elbow with a frill of lace are much affected for crisp transparent materials. Over that top puff, which extends straight out along the shoulder line, a cap is set, sometimes edged with lace that falls down either side of the sleeve, again with lace only at the end to fall away the outside of the arm and increase the apparent bigness of the puffs. In such a rig sideways hugs are the only ones possible.



To those whose outing is approaching an end, a traveling dress may give an unpleasant reminder, but there are others whose vacation has not yet begun and others still who will do journeying to complete their. Then as for the unwilling returning ones, they must admit the desirability of coming back jauntily attired. To do otherwise would be as bad form as to go away gloriously in a parlor car and slink back by milk train. The rig is of steel blue chevrot, the wide gored skirt having an imitated panel at the side, the edges at the top being held together by silk cord loops and cloth-covered buttons. It may be well to state here that panel trimming for skirts is gaining vogue, the effect being to add to the height of the wearer, the usual elaboration of the skirt doing just the contrary. Above this the jacket is open in front, has a short ripple basque and pockets on each side, with buttons on the front edges. It is ornamented with machine stitching, and has a tiny cape of the same material slashed at the shoulders. A silk blouse or shirt waist is worn beneath. Copyright, 1895.

be sure of an accessory that will turn a simple dress into one that will stand all beholders. It is of open work embroidery edged with a gathered lace ruffle and below it and extending over the hips is more of the embroidery, with squares cut from it through which the dress goods show. The latter is again sprinkled with purple colored embroidered dots. A band of embroidery trims the skirts at knee height, and belt and collar are of turquoise blue satin ribbon, the former having steamer ends.

Turning to the third picture, there will be seen a ribbon garniture of more stately sort—If, indeed, such an accessory can ever be dignified enough to be at all stately. It is of very wide



A NOVEL BODICE ARRANGEMENT.

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A SWAGGER TRAVELING RIG.

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"Wood-pulp cotton" is made from white wood which has been macerated with chemicals until it can be drawn into a thread. The threads so produced can be readily woven, and it is said that "cotton duck" made from them can be readily washed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The seven leading civilized nations keep under arms almost three millions of soldiers, at an expense of over five hundred millions of dollars a year.

The new battle ship, Maine, now approaching completion, is the forty-sixth man-of-war built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since 1817; when the keel of the Ohio, the first, was laid. Not an insignificant showing for home talent.

Tax war in the East does not appear to have daunted the industrious Japanese from preparing for the fourth exhibition, at Kyoto, to judge from the number of articles and exhibitors, which amount to 208,000 and 86,000 respectively.

A WRETHMAN, with plenty of consonants in his name, proposes to build a ship that will have a speed of sixty miles an hour. The boat will be 850 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a flat bottom and wedge-shaped bow and stern, of 10,000 tons displacement, and with eight paddle-wheels on each side, each making seventeen revolutions a minute.

SIR WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON, Governor of Western Australia, says that colony presents a record of advancement during the last four years which few, if any, colonies could equal. The population of the colony has increased very fast, and he knew of no country which has displayed a more promising field for enterprise and industry of almost every description.

MISS MARY M. HASKELL, of Minneapolis, has just been appointed census taker for Cass County, Minnesota. The undertaking is by no means an easy one. The population of the country is widely scattered, and the trip will have to be made on horseback. What it is to be a census taker, and there are many Indians in the country, some of whom will have to be enumerated.

The people of Roxbury, Mass., are debating whether they shall reconstruct the fort above the Norfolk House, planned by Gen. Knox during the siege of Boston, and approved by Washington. The original with its untransferable associations having been offered to the town in 1880 for \$8,500, and rejected, the Roxbury citizens will now pay twenty times as much for a mere copy.

NABI, a bandit chief of the Caucasus, believes in thoroughness. The villagers of Koshadash lately captured one of his men and hanged him offhand. Nabi loaded a train of pack horses with naphtha, swooped down on the village with his band, killed the men, soaked the houses with naphtha and burned them to the ground, and carried off the women and children to his refuge across the Persian border.

A RESIDENT of the State of Washington tells the Washington Post, that Jorgens are the most worthless kind of property in the West. He says: "You can hardly give them away. A friend of mine, who used to bring ponies to the East, getting from \$25 to \$50 apiece for them in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, told me long since that the business was completely played out, and he could buy all the ponies he wanted for \$3 a head. If horseflesh were as much in use for food in this country as in Europe, the best turf would meet with pretty lively competition about now."

A DEALER in bicycles who has an extensive business in New York, predicts that in five years more the present style of bicycle will be out of date. The motor wheel will have taken its place. He points to the fact that in the 750-mile race from Paris to Bordeaux and return between horseless carriages, as the French styled the new departure, the winner maintained an average speed of 15 1/2 miles per hour. The inevitable cheapening in the cost of production and reduction in weight are bound to insure a general demand for this latest form of rapid and economical transportation.

MR. KURTZ, the famous cannon-maker of Germany, and proprietor of the Essen foundries, has been described as the man who paid the largest amount of taxes throughout the world. He paid annually about \$300,000. But Mr. Marincesco Bragadir, the most important manufacturer of alcohol in Rumania, who has recently established also a brewery at Bucharest, paid in 1894 \$440,000 of divers taxes to the Government. This represents an immense fortune, which had a very modest origin, since Mr. Marincesco Bragadir was an apprentice to a pastry cook only twenty years ago.

According to a Chicago paper the use of bicycles by farmers in sections where the road supervisor supervises is growing quite common. City wheelmen who are given to cross-country runs frequently meet men pedaling home from town with a good-sized collection of groceries strapped to the handle bar. Sometimes a horse made carrier, consisting mostly of rope, is used, and sometimes the wire and leather arrangements which are kept for sale among other bicycle accessories. The problem presented by punctures and other mishaps which the wheel is heir to are not serious ones, as every well regulated farm has its own repair shop, and the farmer makes up in ingenuity what he lacks in tools.

"LEAVES OF HEALING," issued in Chicago, is the organ of the "divine healing" movement. A recent number announces that 555 acres of land, just out of Chicago, near Blue Island, will soon be purchased, where various institutions connected with the movement are to be placed and homes for people provided. The plans include a Zion's Temple, to hold 10,000 people; divine healing homes, arranged around an inner garden and park, to be called Beulah Gardens; Zion College, a series of schools from the kindergarten to the university preparatory school; Zion Printing and Publishing House; Zion Refectory; homes for young men, young women and orphans. The healing institutions are to be in the centre.

According to Professor Baird, there is now in the Imperial aquarium of St. Petersburg a pike that first saw the light at the close of the fifteenth century. He still appears to be quite a young fellow, notwithstanding his centuries and his long captivity. The Professor says that there is nothing very extraordinary in this case, and he mentions several other fishes. In the same aquarium that are more than 150 years old. Who knows how old the pike of St. Petersburg is? Nobody can fix the date of their nativity, and the chances of their longevity, considering their regular habits, are certainly as good as those of the pike. What a moral there is here for temperance lecturers! Eels and pike never drink whisky and never chew tobacco. There is nothing like cold water for making a fellow live long.

Deserve many predictions, the lengthening of the course in the principal medical schools of this country from three to four years has resulted in the increased growth in the number of students in these schools. When, a few years ago, Harvard took the lead and declared that the course of instruction should cover four years instead of three, many educators asserted that the action would simply drive ambitious and eager students to the schools where they could finish their medical education in a

shorter time. Just the contrary, however, has been the result. Columbia (the College of Physicians and Surgeons) followed Harvard's lead in this matter after a year or two; then the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan adopted the same plan. And since these changes all four schools have grown steadily.

Tunnels will soon be established in Detroit the largest salt factory in the world. "The water of the Detroit River," says one of the prime movers in the enterprise, "is especially adapted to our purposes, being chemically pure. The chemical elements which obtain in Lake Huron and the St. Clair River, and handicap the salt works of that district, are entirely eliminated by passing through Lake St. Clair. That body of water is an immense settling basin, and the water comes out pure. An inexhaustible supply of rock salt is found here at a depth of from six hundred to nine hundred feet. Our process is to pump water into wells and force the salt out in the form of brine. The brine is reduced to crystals by the direct heat process, and from the crystal form is manufactured into the finest table salt. The refuse is used for fertilizing purposes."

THE facts as to certain colleges are illustrative. Cornell University has about \$4,000,000 in bonds and about \$2,000,000 in mortgages; the University of California has somewhat more than \$2,000,000, equally divided between bonds and mortgages; Wesleyan University has \$1,186,000, of which \$81,000 are in real estate, \$380,000 in bonds, \$77,000 in stocks; \$885,000 in mortgages. The property of the University of Pennsylvania, more than \$2,500,000, is divided into \$357,000 in buildings, \$514,000 in bonds, \$127,000 in stocks, \$349,000 in mortgages, and the remaining million is, as the treasurer describes it, "other values." Harvard's immense property is changed into the form of its investments more frequently than the property of many colleges; but of its eight or more millions, railroad bonds and real estate represent the larger share, the amount of bonds exceeding the value of real estate.

The Washington Post says that the only two Government seals are correct from the heraldic point of view, namely, the great seal of the United States and the seal of the Department of Agriculture. All the Executive departments have seals of their own, designed with more or less regard for the laws usually controlling such devices, but not one of them satisfies the requirements of heraldry. For example, some of the eagles have their heads turned to the right, and the mounted courier on the seal of the Postoffice Department is galloping to the right. This is horribly wrong, inasmuch as the regulations of the heralds demand that all animals of whatever description shall face to the left. Then again, the parallel lines on some of the shields represented are traced in incorrect directions. In heraldry horizontal lines indicate blue, which is the proper color for the background of a shield, whereas, if they go other ways they mean other colors.

GENERAL YOUNG, United States Minister to Guatemala, now in Washington, says: "Guatemala offers great inducements to an agriculturist than any other country on earth. At a time when corn is selling for 60 cents a bushel in the United States, it may be of interest to the American farmer to know that the same product in Guatemala frequently sells for as much as \$3, and, at times, \$8 a bushel. This, of course, is in silver, which is worth about one-half as much as gold. All classes of live stock also command high prices in Central America. There is a great demand for pigs, and dealings in hog products are enormously profitable. There are about two hundred Americans at the capital, and others are scattered through the republic, but the number at the best is small. There are more Germans in Guatemala than all other foreigners combined. Of all the foreign element, the Germans are the most popular with the natives. They engage mainly in agriculture, readily fall into the ways of the people, and marry among them. After the Germans the Americans stand next in popular favor."

A FAMOUS incident of the recent breaking of the long drought in Kansas is told by a traveler who was in that region at the time the rain came. There had been insufficient rain in this particular part for several seasons, the crops had been failures or meager and unprofitable, and many of the farmers were utterly despondent and sick at heart through hope deferred. But the copious rains brought actual salvation to very many. The traveler was driving across a bridge over a creek that was running back full after being dry for months, and noticed an old settler, sitting on the bank with his feet hanging in the stream, bailing up the water first in one hand, and then the other and letting it trickle back into the creek. The traveler spoke to him, but the old man seemed not to hear at first, and continued to bail up the water as though in a dream. When he did finally hear and look up, his face was wreathed in a happy smile and tears were running down his cheeks. The traveler made some remark in the way of inquiry as to the old man's actions. The old settler bailed up a double handful of water and in a voice that trembled with the intensity of his realization of all it meant he rapturously cried: "It's water, friend! It's water!"

FROM some recent life insurance statistics it appears that the presidential office is a fatal one. At Washington's inauguration his expectation of life, according to the insurance tables, was sixteen years; but he lived only ten years. The next seven presidents not only lived out their expectation of life, but the two Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler exceeded it. But Harrison fell nine years short of his expectation of life, Polk seventeen, Taylor eleven, Pierce seven, Lincoln sixteen, Johnson seven, Lincoln sixteen, Grant seven, Hayes three, Garfield twenty-two and Arthur fifteen. It was true that Lincoln and Garfield were assassinated, but the assassination of a president should always be taken into account as a possibility. Our first eight presidents exceeded their expectation of life forty-five years in the aggregate, while their successors fell 110 years short. This may seem strange when it is recollected that the length of human life has steadily increased during the century. The compiler of these statistics suggests an explanation. He says: "The fact seems plain to me that the presidential office is becoming too heavy a burden for any man to assume without almost certain shortening of his life. The responsibility is so great, the tension so destructive, that I never again expect to see a president survive the full period of his natural expectation."

THE report of the Interstate commerce commission shows that the bonded debt of the railroads of the United States is over \$5,350,000,000, at an average interest of 5 per cent or carrying an interest charge of \$267,500,000. Only one railroad in twenty has made any provision for the payment of its bonded indebtedness by a sinking fund, which shows what a slim margin many of the railway companies are doing business upon. The fixed charges, current expenses and dividends, if any, are paid, leaving no balance to be set aside for the payment at maturity of bonded debt.

It is owing to this that so many of our railroads are in the hands of receivers, a decline of business or a few months of mismanagement rendering a road unable to meet its obligations and forcing the creditors to seek the management of the courts through a receiver. These changes frequently result in reorganization, scaling of the bonded debt, or, in other words, in wiping the slate of enough of the obligations to bring down the expenses of the road to its earning capacity. This condition of affairs fills the stock markets with many speculative stocks—stocks which have little or no value of themselves, but are used by speculators for purely gambling purposes and often demoralize legitimate stock operations. It is said that about one-half of the railway bonded debt is held in England, where the high rate of interest procured makes them popular investments.

No Blood in Him.

The human puzzle struck Washington the other day. His name is Nixson, or Harry Benedict, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, and he is en route to New York, where, he declares, he has been offered \$25,000 and a ticket back to Cuba for letting the doctors amputate his left arm in the interest of science. The human puzzle is a short, stocky looking knight of the road, and his great specialty is self-torture and mutilation. He sticks pins and needles into any part of him he can reach, and he is decorated all over with scars inflicted by obliging individuals who at his request have experimented on him. The puzzle says he has no physical sensibilities and no blood in his body. This last is very thoroughly disproved by a strong, healthy pulse at the wrist, but the former one might believe from the fact that he sticks darning needles through his tongue and hatpins through both sides of his jaws, while he invites anyone who is interested in his experiments to run a long bonnet pin through his cheeks or his leg or any part of his body they choose.

He has a hypodermic syringe needle that he has fixed up for a cigarette holder, and this he thrusts through his windpipe and smokes a cigarette with his mouth shut. He declares that he does not mind being burned and shows a number of scars which he says are from recent electric experiments. The puzzle is a thin third finger on his left hand. This, he says, was amputated in New Orleans just to show that he would not bleed, and the proposed amputation which he says is to take place at Bellevue Hospital in New York will be the consummation of a long and interesting public career. After that the puzzle says he will walk back to New Orleans on stilts for a wager and sail for Cuba to enjoy in an affluent old age the fruits of his youthful travel and adventures. Bono says that he is a half caste Spaniard, his mother being "an Englishman," but he looks the pure article of Borew Americanism and bears on his arm a number of patriotic emblems in tattooing.

The Siberia of the Pacific.

Twelve months ago I was in Noumea, New Caledonia, for six weeks, and from what I saw there I do not hesitate to call that place the Siberia of the Pacific. Being an Englishman, I was not allowed to be too inquisitive; but they could not prevent my seeing the gangs of men, hardly human in appearance, surrounded not only by gendarmes, but also by natives (Kanakas), armed with clubs, whose duty it is to chase the poor wretches and club them should they attempt to escape. They are heavily chained, and the work I saw them at was cutting roads through the solid rock; and this, it must be understood, in a most unhealthy tropical country where mosquitoes and fever flourish all the year round. French officialism, with all its petty tyrannies, is to be seen at its very worst. Hundreds of wretched men who have served their term of imprisonment, and are too old for work, may be seen slouching about, getting their food as best they can, and at night sleeping in the woods. These miseries are always being watched, and the slightest crime on their part is visited by most severe punishment. —Pall Mall Gazette.

General Grant's Childhood.

In the Century are printed extracts from a rare and curious Japanese Life of General Grant. The following is from it: "From the time of his birth, Grant was different from an ordinary baby. His body was large. He weighed 14 wans, 292 me. As he grew, his thought became deeper accordingly. It was seen by the eye of every man. He showed no color of fear, however great the sound that came into his ear. When he was not fully two years old his father, Jeshi Runtio Gurando, happened to carry him outside of his house, and some bad young men in the neighborhood, looking for a chance to kill him, said, 'We hear that this baby, as people say, has a brave heart; we will try whether this is true or false.' And they went away and got a pistol, and gave it to the hand of Gurando Kuen, and pulled the trigger. Then came out a bullet like a thunder-storm. The baby was not afraid of it, but pointing to the pistol, asked another shot. The father, as well as the bad boys, was astonished, and there was no one who did not roll his tongue."

The Cows of Delhi.

The crowded streets of Indian cities present manifold attractions, but the study of native life and manners in Delhi is frequently interrupted by the gray herds of Brahman cows, which roam about at their will, with the evident conviction invariably entertained by these pampered animals that their own importance far exceeds that of the community which they inconvenience by their presence.

An overture shall witness to the self-assertion of the sacred kine, and as our carriage disperses a blockade of sleek backs and interlacing horns, an indignant member of the scattered concourse wreaks vengeance on the battered chariot by pushing it along with these natural weapons to the end of the street. The "raison d'être" of the assembled cows is found in the presence of a great Hindoo temple, where a glimpse of glittering images in fretted shrines is usually granted to the unbelievers, whose faith is forbidden to tread the sacred courts of the Brahman sanctuary.—All the Year Round.

Eyes.

Said a well-known optician: "You have no idea how many people come in here daily who wear cheap glasses. Affection of the eyes, which require the nicest and most accurate adjustment to correct, and which cannot be done without good glasses, are deemed of less moment than other so-called human necessities." While he was speaking a man entered who purchased a pair of spectacles for 25 cents. "There is an example," continued the optician, "that man's sight will probably become worse. But there is a large demand for cheap glasses, and we are forced to supply that demand." —Cincinnati Tribune.

The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The shadow of another bond issue is clouding the immediate future of the Cleveland administration.

Under republican protection we paid debts instead of creating them, and met the running expenses of the government besides.

In the high schools of Japan the English language is placed on the same footing as the Japanese and its study is compulsory.

The increase in the National Debt under President Cleveland's Administration, as shown by official records Aug. 1, was \$296,663,281.

Massachusetts, though small in size, is large in manufacture, her mill hands being numbered at 185,182, and their annual output valued at \$888,130,432.

The man who consents to take the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio this year will probably gain the distinction of being the worst beaten candidate in the country.—Globe Democrat.

Thomas B. Reed, in declining to be interviewed on silver, confined himself to the remark that "the silver question seems to be discussing itself." It is also apparent that nobody is willing to listen.—Globe Democrat.

Harris says he believes that "the American flag should be hoisted on every public building, and planted in the heart of every American citizen." That kind of talk has never yet done any harm to a candidate for the Presidency.—Globe Democrat.

Under the McKinley law, the imports of shoddy for the nine months ending March 31, 1894, amounted to 75,923 pounds, while under the Wilson bill for the eight months ending March 31, 1895, they aggregated 9,714,187 pounds. For those who like shoddy, therefore, the new tariff is a boom.

Spain has been raising \$26,000,000 a year by taxation in Cuba and investing less than 1 percent of the amount in public works on the island. This scarcely deserves the name of government. It is spoliation, and Spain, with her unlimited pride of race, should not expect people of her own blood to submit to it.—Globe Dem.

There are more men now at work in the iron, steel and tin works at Pittsburg than have been employed there since the panic of 1893. Thus does the invigorating effect of the Republican victory of last fall continue to promote the restoration of good times in spite of the fact that we still have a Democratic Administration.—Globe Democrat.

There is just this difference in the relative value of gold and silver, whether used in the arts or as money: 23.22 grains of gold are worth a dollar any time, and anywhere in the world, while 371.52 grains of silver are not worth a dollar at any time or any place in the world, and cannot be made so by free coinage or any other artificial process to increase the value of silver.—Detroit Journal.

Elections in which Governors or other State officers will be chosen are to be held in eleven States, which is more than a quarter the whole number, this year. These are Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Besides these Utah will abandon the Territorial stage and take its place as a state this year, choosing a full set of officers. In some of these, and in a few other States, Legislatures will be elected which will choose United States Senators.

A Lansing telegram says among the general acts of the last legislature, which will take effect Aug. 30, is an amendment to the general tax law which is designed to furnish greater protection to state lands, which have long been the prey of trespassers. The law now provides that the sheriff and treasurer of each county in which state lands are situated shall report all cases of trespass to the auditor-general immediately they have knowledge thereof. The amendment extends this duty to every county or township officer having knowledge of the trespass, requiring them to report the facts to the sheriff or county treasurer. It is believed that having imposed the duty of guarding these state lands on so many officials, there will be a decided falling off in the number and extent of the depredations committed.

A Pittsburg paper says the activity in the iron and steel mills is "unprecedented." This is also the word to apply to the Republican victories of 1894 and 1895.

In the coves near San Francisco the fishermen are taking wild ducks in their nets. These nets extend for half a mile, a few feet beneath the surface of the water. When floating on the surface in large flocks the ducks often drift against the corks that keep the nets in place, and, as is their usual habit when alarmed, they immediately dive. Once entangled in the net their struggles are unavailing. The fishermen watch the movements of the birds, and as soon as they have made a good haul they start off in their boats and gather up the drowned birds, which are shipped to market. It is said that as many as 250 birds have been taken at one cast.

Repeated appeals have been made to Hoke Smith to restore Miss Key to her old place, but thus far without avail. He says he cannot do that and be consistent. Yet this is the same Hoke Smith who claimed to have been a consistent gold monometalist until some sturdy and wide-awake old Georgian brought forth a letter in his own handwriting in which but a few years ago he declared for the free coinage of cotton, corn, wheat, and even watermelons for aught we know. Hoke's consistency is not such a sacred thing as he would have us believe. True, he is as stubborn as the traditional Confederate mule, but in spite of all his stubbornness and lack of patriotic sentiment, he should be compelled to reinstate Miss Elizabeth Key or leave the cabinet. The Mercury appeals to the great patriot and statesman at Buzzard's Bay to put the screws on Hoke Smith.—New York Mercury (Dem.)

How They Prosper.

From the Pontiac Gazette.

PERE CHENEY, CHAWFORD COUNTY, MICH., July 11, 1895.

DEAR GAZETTE,
Which we appreciate much, I will write this evening, and tell you how we are and what we have been doing since I last wrote. Husband is as well as usual; as for myself I met with quite an accident a few weeks ago, by falling down cellar backwards, which bruised me pretty badly, and have scarcely got over the effects yet, but I can work every day now. Husband was very busy all the spring repairing fences, and making farming implements, such as wheelbarrow, wheelrake and a little drag, and wheelhoes, such as we can use by hand and they work splendid too.

Had a heavy fall of snow here the 4th of May, but as everybody was late about planting, there was but little damage to the crops; our early potatoes were nearly through the ground, also beans for early use, peas up four inches high, and radishes up; they were none of them hurt with the snow and freezing; had cucumbers up with the third leaf, forgot to cover them, and when the snow left they were the only things that were hurt, but I soon replanted and they are in blossom; we have a good garden, as we took the advice of our neighbors and didn't buy a team last spring, they donated the plowing nine acres, which we planted to corn, potatoes and beans, they are all looking as well, or better than I should think they could, for we have had but very little rain this summer. There are no meadows worth cutting; barley is fairly good; we have new potatoes and peas to use, also radishes and onions; our citron, squash, watermelon, muskmelon, mango-melon and vegetable peach vines are all in blossom, also tomatoes.

We have two of the cows that we brought from Pontiac. Since the 24th of April I have made one hundred and twenty six pounds of butter from them besides feeding two calves; we get 18 cents a pound for butter.

Six weeks ago we set a hen on thirteen eggs and hatched every egg, we took the chicks and gave her another setting of 15 eggs, and hatched fourteen of them, so we have quite a flock of chickens, all doing well. This is farming on a small scale but it is all right, we are doing well; it is what I like, people can live here if anywhere. It costs nothing here for cow pasture, and in the fall if you have a beef you want to sell you have it already fattened here on the plains. Then there is the big marsh meadows here, where you can cut your hay for winter all for nothing, only the cutting and drawing; wood costs nothing but to go and get it, no rent to pay, only a little tax; yes, give me the farm, if we do have to work hard for what we get. It is all our own, by our own hands, and we stand the work pretty well for old folks. My husband took the scythe this morning went down to cut hay, this afternoon I took the rake and raked it up for him. Everybody is very busy here with their farm work.

Your friend,
Mrs. S. J. WILSON.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug 2, 1895.

EDITOR AVAILANCE:

"The Cleveland confidence game" is the name that has been given to the attempt of the cuckoos to make the democrats believe that Mr. Cleveland doesn't wish to be again nominated for President, but merely to have the honor of declining the nomination after it has been tendered by the democratic national convention. Inasmuch as the democratic administration and Congress bunned the voters of the country it would be only a case of poetic justice for Mr. Cleveland and the cuckoos to bunco the democratic party. If the democratic convention falls into the trap set for it and nominates Mr. Cleveland with the expectation that he will decline it will be the most disappointed body ever seen, as it is just as certain as any future event can be that if nominated Mr. Cleveland will accept. In view of the generally recognized fact that the democratic nomination will next year be a very empty honor it is difficult to understand the efforts that Mr. Cleveland and his cuckoos are making to get it. These efforts can only be accounted for by the inordinate egotism of Mr. Cleveland, which causes him to believe, improbable as it appears to every body else, that he could be elected again.

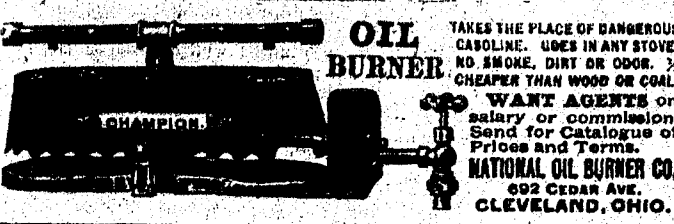
It has been known for quite a while in administration circles that, failing to get the nomination himself, Mr. Cleveland desired to throw the entire administration influence to Secretary Carlisle. It has now leaked out that there is a revolt against this programme from an unexpected direction. Mr. Cleveland's man, Dan Lamont, heads the revolt. Dan is grateful to Mr. Cleveland for the political favors he has received from him, and, although he doesn't like the idea of a third term for anybody, he is willing to help M. C. try to get another nomination, but he owes nothing to Secretary Carlisle, and he declines to have his allegiance transferred to him when Mr. C. sees he has no show. There is another man, who has done financially for Dan Lamont what Mr. Cleveland has done politically for him. That man is ex-Secretary Whitney, and Dan, proposes to show his gratitude by making Mr. Whitney his second choice. Instead of Secretary Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland has only one objection to Whitney, but that is a serious one. He is the only man in either of his cabinets that he failed to completely dominate.

The force of example is one of the strongest known to man. Mr. Cleveland's use of a government light house tender for his hunting and fishing trips was the natural forerunner of Secretary Carlisle's intended use of a government light house tender to make a tour of the great lakes. Not only will the Secretary and his wife be carried on this junket at public expense, but his son and his wife will go along and others may be added. The junket is to last five or six weeks, and if Uncle Sam wasn't to foot the bills it would be quite costly for the two Carlisle families. Still, you occasionally find a democrat willing to quote "Public office is a public trust" at you, in the face of the private snap the members of the present administration have made of it.

Nothing more galling to the Cleveland democrats has occurred for a long time than Senator Gorman's new clinch on the control of the Maryland democratic organization, and the astute Gorman rubbed it on them by having his convention endorse the "able and patriotic administration of President Cleveland" and the tariff law that President Cleveland refused to sign. Mr. Gorman's resolution declared the tariff to be the best we have had for thirty-five years, which isn't strange when it is remembered that Mr. Gorman was one of the principal authors of the Senate tariff bill, which took the place of the Wilson bill and became a law without the president's signature. Gorman may not capture the democratic Presidential nomination next year for himself, but it is not unlikely that the man who does must first dicker with him, and he will be more exacting than he was when he allowed Mr. Cleveland to be nominated in '92.

Fear may do for the sugar planters what right and justice would not do. Finding that Comptroller Bowler was determined, regardless of the arguments which will be presented to him next week to refuse payment of the money appropriated by Congress for sugar bounties, on the ground that the original sugar bounty law was unconstitutional, the Louisiana Congressional delegation put a new phase on the matter by informing members of the cabinet that the withholding of this money would certainly put Louisiana in the republican column. Word has been sent to Mr. Cleveland, and Bowler's orders may be changed before his decision is made.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.



FIRE, FIRE!

FIRE PROOF AND WATER PROOF SHOES,

FOR BOYS & MEN!

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

FOR SALE BY—

S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The Heat Beneath the Cold Above Us.

Beneath the peninsula of Lower Michigan there are brines and sheets of mineral water lying in basin form, and very rich in salts, bromides, etc., and of great medical and commercial value. They have been reached by numerous wells which run down to about 3,000 feet near the center of the basin, as at Alma and Bay City. The water comes up from the bottom of these wells hot (over 90 degrees), showing a decidedly more rapid increase than in copper mines. But the famous Comstock lode, where fabulous wealth lured the miners on, showed perhaps the most rapid increase in temperature that man has ever dared to face. It was, however, doubtless due to the action of hot waters rising from still greater depths—probably the same waters that deposited the silver ores, still at work. In the mines of this region the miners, naked as savages, reeking with perspiration, drinking painful after pail of ice water (20 tons of ice, or, in another case 95 pounds per man, were used each day), could labor but 10 minutes at the drift (in imminent danger of being scalded by striking a stream of hot water) before being overcome by the heat and reeling to a cooler place, fainting, delirium, even death have been the effect of the reaction on coming to the surface. Verily the Cuban proverb, that a Yankee could be found to go after a sack of coffee though it were at the gates of hell, was not far from the literal truth.

However, the rate of increase of temperature may vary, all indications thus agree that less than 10 miles below us a red heat is attained and within 20 a white heat. Think of it! Ten miles below us it is red hot. Ten miles above we have the pitiless cold, far below zero, of interplanetary space. To what a narrow zone of delicately balanced temperature is life confined!—From The Bowels of the Earth, by Alfred C. Lane, in the Popular Science Monthly for July.

It is stated that many of the farmers in the southern end of Washington Co., Pa., are disposing of their sheep, and a most every day heavy shipments are being made. On Saturday, June 15, about 2,000 head were shipped to Pittsburgh, where the market is already glutted. J. H. Breese of Prosperity, one of the prominent stock dealers of the region in speaking of the matter, said: "The farmers are selling their sheep for almost any price, most of those being shipped to-day were purchased at fifty cents per head. The Pittsburg market is glutted, and a few days ago I was offered ninety head of sheep for \$30, but owing to the fact that the market is in such an uncertain condition I did not take them." The sheep now being shipped were worth three years ago, Mr. Breese thought, \$2 or \$2.50.—The Manufacturer.

Some of the Democratic papers are endeavoring to make political capital of the advance in wages. Voters will do well to bear in mind that wages are being restored, not increased; and, further that the prime cause of the restoration is the knowledge that the Democratic party is out of power in Congress, and its powers for evil are thus neutralized.—Blade.



"CELLULOID" COLLARS AND COVERS are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," thus making them strong, durable and waterproof. When soiled they can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. No other waterproof goods are made with this interlining, consequently no other goods can possibly give satisfaction. Do not forget that every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:



Insist upon goods so marked and refuse anything else if offered. If your dealer does not keep them you can procure a sample from us direct by enclosing amount and stating size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 30c. pair.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the New York Library of Congress, and is also on file in the Library of the U. S. Navy and the Library of the U. S. Army.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Impurities, Bile, Salt Rheum and other ailments caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Head-ache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 60c. and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

Two Lives Saved.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Mo., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she is now a well as ever. Mrs. Thos. Eggers, 319 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

FREE, FREE, FREE!

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF ONE POUND

TEAS AND COFFEES,

ONE CHANCE ON A "Queen of England Sewing Machine."

Warranted for 5 Years. and Warranted for 5 Years. well WORTH THIRTY DOLLARS. \$30.

Our TEAS and COFFEE are without EQUAL, and in order to convince you, we Make YOU THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. We do this for the simple reason, that after having used them once, YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

This opportunity is good for SIXTY days ONLY, commencing June 1st.

The Machine is on exhibition at our Store. Come and try it.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE "Daugherty Visible" Type Writer EVERY WORD AND LETTER RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE. Permanent Alignment. Price \$75.00.

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, W. N. FERRELL, State Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Detroit Weekly Tribune
Price Reduced
TO 75 Cents a Year.
Unsurpassed as a Newspaper.
Unrivaled in Popular Interest.
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An Agent wanted in every Township in Michigan, to whom liberal terms will be given.
THE TRIBUNE - Detroit.

SEWING MACHINES.



The Highest Prize... World's Columbian Exposition. HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE Davis Sewing Machine Co. For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines. Sole Agents: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO. DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL. ADVERTISERS: or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space, write to: CHICAGO, will find it on file at 15 to 49 Randolph St., or at the Advertising Agency of J. E. & T. C. HARRIS.

The Avalanch

J.C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Nice sweet Honey at Claggett's.

Mrs. H. Detman is visiting in Bay City this week.

Fournier serves delicious Ice cream Soda.

Sven Peterson, of Lewiston, was in town, Monday.

The East Coffee for 29 cts at S. H. & Co's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of Grove, were in town, Monday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Phillip Goss, of Frederic, was in town, Monday.

Claggett says something in his new ad. Read it.

Peter Aebli and wife, of Blaine, were in town Monday.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Sheriff Chas. Ker has sold his pony team to Register of Deeds, Hanna.

White Rose, at S. H. & Co's. You should try it.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

Pure Lard at Claggett's.

J. J. Niederer, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

The way to save money is to buy your shoes at Claggett's.

Rufus Wilcox, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

Try a bottle of East India Pickles, Bates, Marsh & Co. keeps them.

Arthur Brink and his party report an enjoyable week on the AuSable.

Use Salling Hanson & Co's. White Rose Flour.

W. W. Vaughn and family of Roscommon have moved to West Branch.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

H. T. Shafter, of Center Plains, was in town Monday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Supervisor Head, of South Branch was in town the last of the week.

Claggett sells full Cream Brick Cheese.

Mr. Detman, manager of the R. R. Eating House has painted and papered the rooms of that hostelry.

A Can of Oysters FOR 10c, at S. H. & Co.

Heavy frosts in Roscommon county last Thursday night, did great damage to growing crops.

The latest styles in Men's Hats, at 50 cents and upwards, at Claggett's.

Reed Gilbert, of Kalkaska County, a former resident here was in town Monday.

A new line of Toilet Soaps, at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

Masters Samuel Phelps and Guy Butler are spending a weeks vacation with friends in Bay City.

Use Phosphate for your Potatoes.

Ralph Smith, son of Dr. Smith, is news agent on the trains between Bay City and Jackson.

A new line of Caps for Boys and Girls, just the thing for school, at Claggett's.

Schubert Symphony Club at M. E. Church, Aug. 12th. A musical treat. Don't miss it.

L. S. Benson and family went to Detroit last week for a visit with friends in that section.

16 lbs. Bartlett Pears, for 1.00 at S. H. & Co's.

Pros. Attorney Northway, of Montmorency county, was in town last Monday.

If you are Shoeless and Hatless, and out in the street, call at Claggett's and he will fit you complete.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth and her daughter started for New York, last Saturday, for an extended visit.

For sale cheap, a flock of fine, young breeding ewes. Enquire of P. Aebli.

W. Steward, supervisor of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Monday.

Shoes for everybody at Claggett's. All wool and a yard wide. Call and see them.

Miss Lizzie Mantz, of Lewiston, was visiting friends in Grayling, last week.

Try our Teas and Coffees. We guarantee them to be the best in town. Bates Marsh & Co.

Don't think we are gettingt proud when you see our new road wagon. The fact is we sell them so cheap, any one can afford a good one.

Go to the concert at M. E. church.

Sweet Mixed Pickles, at Claggett's.

Go to the concert at M. E. church, next Monday evening.

Prince Patent Flour is the best in the market. Bates, Marsh & Co have it.

Mrs. S. O. Knight has been quite sick for the past week from an attack of Erysipelas.

Ladle's and Children's Hostelry, at cost, at Claggett's. Now is the time to buy.

Go and hear the Schubert-Symphony Club at the M. E. church, Monday Eve., Aug. 12th.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is taking the lead. Try it.

Master Bencie Jerome had the misfortune to have his wheel stolen from him while in Bay City.

Low prices, correct weights, and first class goods in the Grocery Department, at Claggett's Store.

A. H. Towley has sold his property and will move to Kinde, Huron Co. where there is more work in his line.

New Brick Cheese and Creamery Butter always on hand at S. H. & Co's.

The Social given for the benefit of Rev. Willets, by the ladies, last Saturday evening, netted them about \$10 over all expenses.

Lost—A pair of gold rimmed spectacles. Liberal reward to the finder by returning to Juitus K. Merz.

Sheriff Nelson, of Montmorency county was in town last week. He brought a prisoner here for safe keeping.

For a handsome Rod that will make your eyes "bug out," go to L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Central Lake had a big fire last week. Several business houses were consumed. Loss \$30,000 and only partially insured.

A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10c per can.

Farmers know that wheat and rye put in with a drill is much better than broadcast sowing. Call and see the best drill on earth.

Acme Pie Fruit, a fine preparation for pies. You can buy it at Bates Marsh & Co's.

Mrs. M. Cole and Miss Rose Benson are expected home to-day, from their extended visit with friends in Western and Southern Michigan.

Split Bamboo Rods, the very best for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

C. Amidon, M. Simpson and E. VanDyne and their families are camping this week at Camp Bell, on the AuSable.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Geo. H. Miles, of Detroit, was in town Friday of last week. Mr. Miles was formerly in the newspaper business at Vanderbilt.

Don't forget the fact that, Tea bought at the store of Bates, Marsh & Co., require no prize to sell them. They sell on their merits.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Mrs. Evans, of Grand Rapids, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. Hartwick, being called here by the serious illness of Mr. Hartwick.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The best Concert Company on the road. The Schubert Symphony Club at M. E. church, Monday Eve., Aug. 12th.

We shall endeavor to stay a few days over those two months and in the meantime will sell goods, in our line, at as low a price as can be found in the city. Bates, Marsh & Co.

Conductor Barnhart and wife with a party of friends came up from Bay City last week and went down the river for a two weeks vacation.

N. Michelson has the heaviest place of oats we ever saw on the river flat below the bridge. They stand five feet high and in a solid mass.

The offices of the County Treasurer, Register and Clerk have been repapered and carpeted, and now present a more creditable and comfortable appearance than heretofore.

Five Good Templars, consisting of Mr. Wm. Butler, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Anabel Butler and Miss Maude Robinson went to Gaylord, on the early train Monday to assist in organizing a district lodge of the order.

Mrs. J. Hanson, of Grayling, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Jensen. Mrs. Hanson's accomplished daughter Emma is the sweet singer who warbles at the Baptist entertainment this evening.—Osgood Co. Herald.

Mrs. Richards of West Bay City is visiting friends in town this week.

Fire Proof and Water Proof Shoes are just the thing for Engineers and Firemen—Claggett sells them.

The Good Templars of this village, received a visit Tuesday evening from the Grand Chief Templar and Mr. Gurley and Miss Ross, of East Tawas.

It is reported that 200,000 feet of valuable timber was destroyed by fire at the outlet of Houghton Lake this week.—Ros. News.

A. H. Jennings left on the early train yesterday morning for the soldiers home at Grand Rapids.—Ros. News.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, Saturday evening the 10th, at the usual hour.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Marsh, Friday afternoon for work.

Joseph Fuch, of Ball township who has been outside receiving medical treatment, returned home yesterday morning.—Ros. News.

Fire is burning the marshes between the village and Higgins Lake, and settlers in that vicinity fear they will lose their hay.—Ros. News.

Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydeil Bros' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For Sale at

FOURNIER'S DRUGSTORE.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, Saturday afternoon, the 10th, at the usual hour.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

Jack Belden, of Big Creek, was in the village Wednesday and informs us that his crops look fine and that if we get rain soon there will be a good yield.—Ros. News.

The vacant house on Salling Hanson & Co's farm, 4 miles out was burned Monday. It was probably incendiary, as the forest fires in that vicinity have been out for several days.

Notwithstanding the drouth, we believe there are no better gardens in the Union than those in this village on the river flats. It is well worth the time to visit them and see the luxuriant growth.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give an Ice Cream Social at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Braden, to-morrow (Friday) evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

S. Henderson, an old acquaintance, L. Y. Howell and Philip Nichol, of Oakley, were in town last Friday on their way to find an River for fun and fish. We trust they will have plenty of both.

MARRIED—On Monday evening the 5th instant, Miss Grace Braden and Mr. Geo. Taylor. Rev. Taylor officiated. The happy couple left on first train for Owosso and Detroit on their wedding trip.

A letter received here states that J. Maurice Finn was in New York, last week, enroute for Paris, and was going from there to South America to reside. He had left Mrs. Finn in the State of Washington, whither she had followed him from Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones and Miss Josie Jones, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. D. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Cal Campbell and Mr. Aaron Rosenthal started down the river last Friday morning for a week's fishing. They will have a good time.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give an entertainment and social at the home of Rev. W. E. McLeod Thursday evening, Aug. 15th. Coffee and cake will be served for the small sum of 10 cents. All are cordially invited to come and help make it a success.

Joe Rosenthal went to Grayling this week to take charge of the dry goods business he had purchased of his brother. Joe is a good fellow and has many Gaylord friends who would like to see him succeed.—Osgood County News.

John Rouse and family from St. Helens, have moved into the house lately occupied by the lady teachers in our school. Mr. Rouse has taken a position as salesman in Claggett's Store. He has had several years experience with Stevens at his former home.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

The Frost did considerable damage to crops, last week, in Maple Forest township.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a regular examination of the teachers of Crawford County and those desiring to take the entrance examination of the Agricultural College, will be held at the school house Thursday and Friday, August 15th and 16th, 1895.

FLORA M. MARVIN, COMMISSIONER.

Last Sunday was desecrated as usual in our village by a game of Base Ball between the West Branch and Grayling teams, and as usual the Grayling club was beaten, on the 11th inning, the score standing nine to eight. It is reported as an interesting and hotly contested game.

Is Marriage a Failure.

Have you been trying to get the best of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion? Are you sleepless at night? Do you wake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and hollow, haggard looks? Don't do it. Bacon's Celery King has cured others; it will cure you. Trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c at L. Fournier.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Lewiston, in a row over a board bill, Fred Bisette struck Mrs. F. Doup with the blade of an ax, cutting into the skull. It is doubtful if she recovers. Bisette was arrested to await results, and was brought here and put in jail by Sheriff Nelson, of Montmorency County.

Shortsightedness.

To waste your money on vile, dirty, watery mixtures, compounded by inexperienced persons, when you have the opportunity of testing Otto's Cure free of charge. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when L. Fournier will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its beautiful golden color and thick heavy syrup. Largest packages and purest goods. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

Fredrick Items.

Bark peeling is over and work at present time scarce.

We understand that John Cameron and family expect to return to Fredrick about Sept. 1st, to live.

C. R. Wallace and Dan Page left Tuesday morning for Gladstone, Mich. where they expect to find work.

A large number from here attended the dance given by Archie Howse at his new barn last Friday night 37 numbers were sold. All report an excellent time.

How is it when one of our citizens takes a lady passenger to Alba 21 miles, and on arrival she makes an excuse to get a bill changed and that is last seen of her. Pretty tough. But John says anything may be expected these democratic times. Sorry Jake gave it away though, too good to keep.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-second day of September in the year eighteen hundred and ninety two, executed by Charles A. Ingerson and Nettie Ingerson, his wife, of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, to Lucien Fournier of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crawford, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 480 on the 28th day of September A. D. 1892 at 2 o'clock P. M.

And Whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred and eighty-nine and 52/100ths dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars, attorney fee as provided by the statute in such case made, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grayling village, in the county of Crawford, on the twelfth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the village of Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots one (1) two (2) and three (3) of Block six (6) of Hudson's addition to the village of Grayling according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1895.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, MORTGAGEE.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY.

Aug. 1, 1895.

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(Successor to Ike Rosenthal.)

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Kirk's Juvenile, White Rose, No. 4711, Cuticura, Pears' (Scented), Malvina Sothylol, Pears' Unscented, Her Majesty, Colored Glycerine, Queen Bath, Cream de la Creme, No. 147, Oil Meal, Physicians & Surgeons.
Kirk's Porcelaine, Viola Skin Soap, Demaroyal, Cashmere Bouquet, Aloha, Sweet Cream, Royal White Rose.
Our 15 Cent Sellers, 2 for 25 Cents:
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F. & P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—5:15, 7:30, 9:00, 11:30 P. M.
Bay City Depart—6:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
To Fort Huron—6:30 A. M., 5:30, 9:00 P. M.
To Grand Rapids—6:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
From Grand Rapids—12:30, 10:15 P. M.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
To Toledo—11:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.
From Toledo—7:30 A. M., 5:30, 10:15 P. M.
Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M.
Chicago Express arrives—11:30 A. M., 10:15 P. M.
P. M. Milwaukee and Chicago—3:50 P. M.
Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.
Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trains leave and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.
Express cars on day trains.
Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting.
Daily.
A. BROUGHTON, Ticket Agent.

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:
GOING NORTH.
4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:45 P. M.
4:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:35 A. M.
1:30 P. M. Way freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.
12:40 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City 4:00 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.
1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:30 P. M. Detroit, P. M.
2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GRN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

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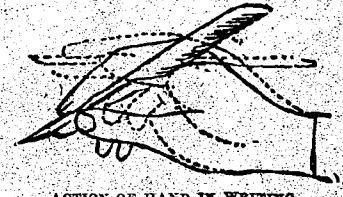
MAKE LEGS AND ARMS

PEOPLE WHO SUBSTITUTE ARTIFICIAL FOR THE REAL

The Industry, Owing to the Activity of Railroads, Bunk-Saws, and Fourths of July, Grows Yearly—Limb Closely Counterfeit Nature.

Triumph of This Art. OLD BEN BATTLE, whose melancholy fate is sung by Tom Hood, might have found the means of retaining the affections of his Nellie Gray if he had lived in the year 1886. When Ben went off to the wars it is narrated that "a cannon ball took off his legs, so he laid down his arms." Upon his return to England the heartless Nellie looked upon him with disdain.

"Before you had those timber toes Your love I did allow;



ACTION OF HAND IN WRITING.

But then, you know, you stand upon Another footing now."

And poor Ben was so overcome by Nellie Gray's kindness that, bold as he was, he lost all hope, and "round his melancholy neck a rope he did entwine."

"One end he tied around a beam And then removed his pegs; And, as his legs were off, of course He soon was off his legs."

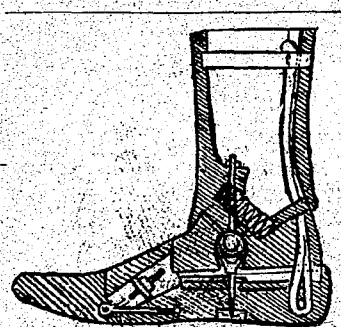
All of these tragic occurrences might have been entirely prevented if the gallant Ben had been where he could visit one of the little workshops where wooden legs are whittled out. Had he taken such a precaution Nellie Gray might not have suspected that he had left his legs "in Baden's breach." For artificial limbs are made so perfectly in these days that they do almost as well as the originals.

Few persons have any idea to what an extent men are mended up after they have been mutilated by accidents. To see all the appliances that are used for piecing out the human anatomy a person would naturally suppose that it is not such a serious thing after all to lose a leg or an arm, an eye or a mouthful of teeth, or to become involuntarily bald or noseless or earless. All such trifling deficiencies can be easily supplied, and the patching can be so cunningly done

as in the trade. One curious fact is that this unique handicraft is often hereditary.

Much exquisite workmanship is exhibited in the making of the leg of the more expensive sort. The craft has derived its knowledge, of course, from surgery, so that the shape of a limb is a study in anatomy. The action of the knee and the movements of the numerous joints in the foot are simulated by the skillful use of finely-tempered elastic cords. The movements of the natural joints are reproduced so faithfully that a very inappreciable halt, indeed, is all that can be observed in the gait of the wearer of a high-class artificial leg. The mechanism of a foot and leg is called upon to perform limited operations, but the operations demanded of it are almost infinite, and, however perfect the wrist and finger joints may be imitated, they remain utterly inert unless supplied with and directed by a continuous impulse from without. Opening and closing the fingers is all that can be effected by simple pressure against another object, or a general movement of the entire arm. A serviceable substitute for an arm and hand must, therefore, be sought for on other than an anatomical basis. To meet the case some very handsome and exceedingly ingenious contrivances are to be seen. One consists of a sheath, or "socket" as it is technically called, made of English willow, canvas, and leather, and lined with some warm fabric, into which the stump of the severed forearm is to be inserted, and the weight of which is distributed, by means of straps passing through a band on the upper arm and thence crosswise round the chest. A hollow screw or a catch-spring is let into the end of this socket, by means of which any one of a number of "tools" can at will be attached, and with which the owner can subserve the more common purposes of daily life.

One of the commonest expressions heard regarding a person with an artificial lower limb is, "He's got a cork leg," the idea conveyed being that the person has an artificial limb made out of cork—at least so far as the knowl-



MECHANISM OF ARTIFICIAL FOOT.

edge of the manufacturers now living and the records of inventions now extant are concerned. The expression originated in this country by the shipment here of a stock of artificial legs made in Cork, Ireland, early in the present century. Were, however, the

tom of this artificial foot with soft sponge rubber the step cannot, from its sound, be distinguished from that of the natural limb.

It is far more difficult to construct an arm than a leg, owing to the manifold uses required. Manufacturers generally are inclined to furnish arms that are much too complicated, particularly for the laboring classes. The arm is constructed much after the principle of the leg, and is manufactured principally from leather and steel. It is held firmly on the stump by an improved form of shoulder cap so constructed that in carrying an object the weight is thrown wholly on the shoulder. Strong bands pass across to and connect with a small piece that anchors the arm, at which point it is well padded. The elbow may be swung freely or set at any angle. To accomplish the latter a small button is pressed after the limb has been flexed, when it will remain in that position until released. Movements of the fingers are effected by a pad on the inside of the arm. By pressing the arm against the side this pad is forced close to the arm, thus by a connecting of springs operating the fingers of the hand. The hand is manufactured so it will close by springs and be opened by the pad, or vice versa. For business men who wish an appliance for holding papers or documents an apparatus is constructed that is worked by the pad mechanism or a system of attachments. Such an arm can be fitted to those having three inches or more of stump, and provided it retain a healthy degree of force and rigidity it will enable the wearer to raise his hand to his mouth or forehead, and to take his hat off his head. These arms are made very stout, and can do service in carrying heavy valises, baskets, bundles, etc., together with holding the lines in driving. The hands are constructed with or without wrist movement, as desired, owing to the class of work that will be required of them.

The fact that a person can write with an artificial hand and arm furnishes a subject for thought that has been dwelt upon by the wisest, most thoughtful of men with only the result of utter bafflement. The fingers of an artificial hand are capable of but two general motions or actions, that of closing upon the pen and of releasing it. Not at all are the artificial fingers capable of a single one of the many delicate and often almost imperceptible movements performed by the natural fingers, hand, and wrist every time a word, however short, is written. Any trick connection, whatever, between the three or four inches of stub of arm and the after-all clumsy imitation of the human arm, hand and fingers, is totally impossible. And yet that man writes the moment he takes up the pen in the artificial fingers. This matter has now become so common among the craft as to attract no more attention.

The railroads of the country furnish 30,000 customers every year for artificial limb makers, while the other mutilating agencies—sawmills, other mills, mines, factories, the Fourth of July, etc.—bring the number up to something frightful to everybody except, possibly, those engaged in this artificial business.

Two of the supremely triumphant instances of artificial limb furnishing are in Chicago. Whenever the weather is fine and the pavements in good condition people residing on Grand boulevard may frequently see an unusually pretty, dashing young lady riding a wheel, generally at high speed, along the driveway. If now and then the buggies get too thick to suit her comfort she springs from her wheel and dashes aside to the walk with all the grace and agility of the best of them. She has worn an artificial leg from the thigh down for nearly three years. A member of the firm that furnished it is ready at any time to wager \$1,000 that no person can pick the young lady out in a party of young ladies walking or riding wheels. The other case is that of the son of a retired banker living on the North Side. A number of years ago the young man lost both hands and both feet by having them frozen. Artificial substitutes with marvelous capacity or action were procured for him—though in Europe. He is a fine horseman, and seldom a day passes that he is not seen out alone behind as high spirited a pair of steppers as ever rolled a road wagon along Lake Shore drive. He is a member of two or three clubs, frequents the theaters, and attends many receptions. He lifts his hat, removes his overcoat, uses his handkerchief and lights a cigar.

The making of artificial noses and ears has also become a good business within the last few years. A nose is first



RIDING A WHEEL WITH ARTIFICIAL LEG.

molded to the proper shape in paper-mache, and then it is waxed and varnished to the tint of the complexion of the noseless person. Ordinarily it is fastened on by means of a pair of spectacles, to the nose-piece of which it is firmly attached. In some cases, however, where the remaining stump is large enough, it is clamped in place and the spectacles are not necessary. An ear is made in much the same way, but it is far more difficult to attach. Most frequently small springs fitting into the ear are used, but they are likely to be lost and seriously impair the hearing.

Other physical deficiencies are remedied by wigs, false teeth and glass eyes. The last are made most exclusively in Thuringia, Germany, and the workmen are marvelously expert.

She—I'm afraid that it is not me that you're after, but that it is my money that you want. He—How foolish in you to say that. You know very well I can't get your money without first getting you.—Boston Transcript

REVEALED IN A DREAM.

How a Doctor Diagnosed a Case and Cured His Patient.

One of the most unaccountable adventures in the phenomena of the lives of the physicians ever recorded was related by Dr. Charles Bockman, of Astoria, L. I., at a meeting of the American Medical Society in this city Tuesday afternoon. The scientific men present were much interested in the strange freak of nature the practitioner disclosed. They believe it new and valuable evidence regarding the much-discussed opinions on the conditions of the mind or brain in sleep, which is also a subject of strong human interest.

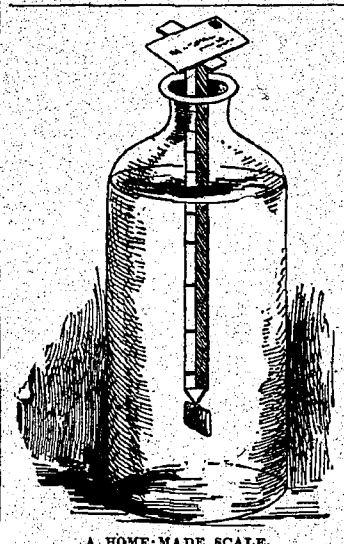
"It seems to me," said Dr. Bockman, after introducing the subject to his listeners in a formal manner, "that it is a truly remarkable occurrence when a physician makes a clear diagnosis of a mysterious malady in dreamland. Yet I have done so—and done so to my utter amazement. When, purely characteristic instinct, I examined into my dream and found it as a spokesman of fact, I was stricken speechless, but since I have come to the conclusion that the phenomenon is not mysterious or even strange, I was called to attend a little baby suffering the most rigid spasmodic convulsions, the cause for which I found impossible to discover. I first saw the poor little infant on Sunday and by Tuesday had become perfectly unphased as to what to do for it, further than to administer temporary relief. I thought of nothing else than the poor little one's sufferings all day Monday, and retired that night with the child's remarkable symptoms mentally photographed on my mind.

"Tuesday morning when I arose I had been to see the little patient in a dream; had discovered the trouble and conceived a simple treatment for its cure, which I had administered with entire success. Upon calling at Mrs. Lockwood's, the child's mother, this morning, I stepped to the corner of the room in which the cradle stood, and raising the infant's foot observed the little rose-colored spot I had seen in my dream. In an instant, almost before I knew what I was doing, I drew a slender pointed lancet from my pocket and quickly punctured the spot, when out came a needle three-fourths of an inch long, head first."—New York Morning Journal.

TO WEIGH LETTERS.

A Broomstick, a Water Jar, and a Few Marks the Only Requisites.

A very good scale for weighing letters may be made by anyone without expense. Get the handle of a worn-out broom and cut off about 15 inches of it. Pour water into a wide-mouthed jar until it is nearly full, and, having attached a weight to one end of the stick and tacked a square of cardboard to the other, the latter to serve as a platform,



A HOME-MADE SCALE.

plunge the stick into the water, as shown in the cut. The weight should be heavy enough to keep about three-fourths of the stick under water. Having done all this, get a half-ounce, an ounce and a two-ounce weight (you may borrow them from your druggist), and placing them, one at a time, upon the platform of your scale, carefully mark on the stick the water level in each case.

High Postage.

The following were the rates of postage in this country in the year 1800: Every letter composed of a single sheet of paper conveyed not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 12 cents; over 100 miles and not exceeding 200 miles, 17 cents; over 200 miles and not exceeding 300 miles, 20 cents; over 300 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 25 cents. Every letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; every letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; every letter composed of four pieces of paper, quadruple those rates, and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce any letter or packet may weigh, every ship letter originally received at an office for delivery, with 6 cents.—New York Tribune.

Lace and Lacemaking.

Brussels was the favorite lace at the court of the first empire, and when Napoleon and the Empress Marie Louise made their first entry into the Belgian capital they gave large orders for lace of the richest point. The city gave to the Empress a collection of its finest laces, also a curtain of Brussels point for draping the cradle of the King of Rome.

Lacemaking is a great source of national wealth to Belgians, over 300,000 women being thus employed. Lacemaking forms a part of female education since the mandate of Charles V. to that effect, and there are 1,500 lace schools in Brussels. The thread used in Brussels lace is of extraordinary fineness. The finest quality is spun in dark underground rooms, for contact with air causes the thread to break.

A fragment of lace in the collection at the World's Fair was worked with the needle upon muslin, leaving a few meshes unfinished. It is an heirloom of the Bonaparte family of Baltimore, Napoleon III. was a great lover of lace. The founce in the tressousser of Eugene, Empress of the French, was valued at 50,000 francs and took forty women eighteen months to complete. The Duchess of York is a great admirer and connoisseur of lace, using the pillow herself. One notable piece sent

by her belonged to a descendant of Lord Anne Hamilton, who was the grandson of Queen Anne. Another specimen of historic interest was an apron given by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Fairfax; still others, a gown manufactured for Queen Adelaide, and Princess Charlotte's christening robe. In the year of the great famine in Ireland, 1847, when thousands of children were left orphans in the hands of the landed proprietors, the Irish ladies at once bethought themselves of occupations whereby they could be made to gain their livelihood. Lady De Vere was first to teach the mistress of a school on her own estate the art of lacemaking. Irish point and Carrickmacross, Limerick, and Honiton laces are great favorites with Queen Victoria and her daughters.—New York Churchman.

IMPROVED WATER MOTOR.

For Conveniently Utilizing the Current Force of Any Stream.

This useful device consists of a number of wheels fixed upon a common shaft, the width of the stream determining how many wheels may be used. On the sides of the wheels are gates that swing outwardly to increase the resistance of the wheel, and consequently its power. When the wheel is not in gear the gates close into recesses provided for them. The gates on one



NEW WATER MOTOR.

side of a wheel are connected with each other by chains, so that when one swings open it pulls the next one open.

Opposite to the gates are holes that prevent excessive suction and permit the current to enter and assist in turning the wheel, but the holes on the end wheels have their outer sides partially covered by deflectors. The motor is well adapted to being placed in a stream where the force of the current is the only power. It is illustrated and described in the Scientific American.

A Dangerous Ice-Chest.

The northern fishing vessels are accustomed to rely for their supply of ice upon the icebergs themselves—a dangerous, if convenient, resource. An iceberg is an uncertain quantity, and the crew narrow escapes are related by the crews returned from the fisheries. The schooner Elwood lately arrived from Alaska with twenty tons of halibut packed in ice. She sailed from Seattle northward, and went to the Muir Glacier for ice.

A big iceberg was encountered while passing through Icy Straits, and selected for service. Thirty tons of ice were whittled off the berg and transferred to the schooner during the day. As the tide fell, the berg began to roll, the reef forming a pivot on which it revolved. Then suddenly the vessel listed heavily to starboard, and it was discovered that it had been anchored over a spur of the iceberg. Night was coming and the situation grew more dangerous.

The crew were ordered into the boats. Resting on their oars at a safe distance, all hands watched the schooner, expecting every moment to see it roll over and disappear. As the tide fell, a small peak of ice showed itself on the other side of the vessel, and it was found that the berg had caught and hemmed the schooner in.

For three-quarters of an hour the fate of the schooner hung in the balance; then without any apparent reason, she plunged suddenly forward into the sea, came right side up, and anchored out of reach of the foe.

The crew rowed back to the vessel, and lost no time in getting away from the rolling mountain of ice. At midnight the spur which had so nearly caused the destruction of the Elwood was the highest peak of the berg, which had performed a complete revolution.

The Bible and Big Sleeves.



"Thus saith the Lord: Woe to the women who sew pillows on all armchairs"—Ezekiel, xviii, 13.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Made Good His Statement.

In his class at Yale, says Dr. Snipe, was a student who climbed street lamp posts and removed street signs for his room ornamentation. The chief of police at New Haven happened by accident one day to see the signs in his room, and after informing him that the fine for thus removing such articles was \$5 per sign, inquired how many he had. The youth replied, "Forty." The chief said if he would return them the mischief would be overlooked. On hunting up the signs the student discovered that he had but thirty-two, and that night he stole eight more in order to return, as he did next day, precisely forty signs.

It is much easier to pass a good resolution than to enact it.

MONKEY HAD A SPREE.

Performed Some Acts That Were Not on the Circus Programme.

An incident not on the bills occurred during Ringling Brothers' circus performance the other day. During a number on the program in which the several rings and stages of the show are used by a series of trained animal acts, a troupe of monkeys were performing in the ring, when a tall young Vermont, with just enough of mountain dew under his belt to make him rather numerous, threw a half-pint bottle of liquor into the arena.

Faddy-Rooski, one of the performing monkeys, no sooner saw the bottle than he ran away from his trainer, snatched it from the ground, and, with the quick instinct of the "eaters of everything," or the "bandarlog," as Rudyard Kipling calls them, pulled the cork, and, before he could be prevented, poured the fiery liquid down his throat.

The liquor took an almost immediate effect, and Faddy-Rooski had a high old time and performed some pranks that were even more amusing than those on the program. He leered cunningly at his companions, tottered about the ring, and refused to take his position among the other monkeys, at the same time jibbering and chattering in a way that only needed words to make an intelligent drunk.

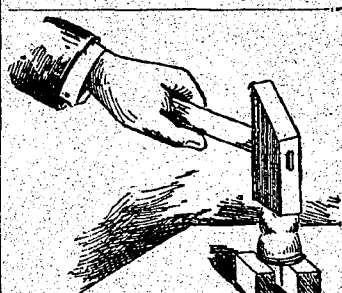
Professor Andres tried every means known to the monkey trainers' art to subdue the marauding Faddy-Rooski, but to no purpose. From his gleeful state he soon merged into one of anger and proceeded to do up the other members of the monkey tribe in regular pugilistic style. One of the attendants secured a small net, and throwing it over the intoxicated monkey secured him and carried him into the dressing-room.

As Faddy-Rooski vanished behind the dressing-room he let out a yell that would have done credit to a Kansas farmer full of "boot-leg whisky."—Boston Herald.

PIERCING A NICKEL.

An Interesting and Instructive Experiment with a Needle and Coin.

We know that steel is much harder than nickel or silver, but a steel needle is so very slender that it seems impossible to force it through a coin. The feat, however, is very simple and may easily be accomplished. The first thing is to insert a needle in a cork so that the point barely comes through. If



NEEDLE THROUGH A NICKEL.

the large end of the needle project at the upper end of the cork, snap it off with a pair of shears, so that it may be flush with the surface of the cork.

Place a nickel upon two blocks of wood, as shown in the cut, and put the cork on it, with the sharp end of the needle down, of course. Give the cork a quick, sharp blow with a hammer, and the needle, being unable to bend owing to the support given it by the cork, will easily go through the nickel. A silver quarter may be readily used in place of the nickel.—Philadelphia Times.

NORTHWESTERN HOSPITALITY.

What an Eastern Traveler Learned in the Montana Mountains.

"The people of the East," said John P. Miller, who had just returned from a trip through the West, "do not know what broad, open-hearted hospitality means. It takes the experience of a trip through the Northwest to learn how much one man can do for another. I never saw anything like it. The mere fact that I came from Washington in itself was frequently the open sesame to everything. If I knew someone who knew someone else, and he in turn knew the man I was talking to, there was nothing in the town too good for me. One gentleman to whom I was introduced out in a Montana town did not think it too much trouble to drive me around to several places which I had to visit, and yet he and I were total strangers until we were introduced an hour before. A hotel-keeper, who happened to hear that I wanted to meet a prominent citizen of the town, sent three of his bellboys out to hunt up the man and bring him to the hotel. I could tell instance after instance of the hospitality of the Western people, and I am willing to bet that my experience could not be duplicated in the East if I were to travel for a thousand years."—Washington Post.

Too True.

An Old City gentleman, who is fond of fishing for trout, had nearly finished a long day's tramp on a stream strewn with cut poles, bait-boxes, and other evidences of the native angler. He had ignored an occasional sign tacked to a tree of "No fishing on this stream." The day was nearly over and he was nearing the mouth of the stream, when he was halted by a resident of a neighboring farm-house. "Hello, cap'n?" "Well?" "Ye been fishin' up here?" "Yes." "Can ye read?" "Yes." "Did ye see that sign tellin' ye there's no fishin' up here?" "Yes, and it's true, too." A light seemed to break upon the farmer's understanding, and he grunted and faced about for home.

Needn't Wait for Him.

Whistler, the eccentric artist, had been invited to attend a wedding, and had promised to attend the ceremony. When the wedding party reached the church, Whistler was nowhere to be seen, but a telegram bearing his signature was handed to the groom. It read: "Am unavoidably detained. Can't get to the church in time. Don't wait."

Mrs. McSwat—The reason I object to your spending so much time at that club of yours, Billiger, is that I am sure it is nothing but a resort for loafers.

Mr. McSwat—Great Scott, Maria! What's your club?—Chicago Tribune.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

This world would land in glory yet And make a lively stir, If in these days we could forget The mad thermometer!

—Atlanta Constitution.

The Wife—It must be bedtime. His hand—Hardly; the baby hasn't waked up yet.—Life.

"Hi, Jimmy, wot's de matter?" "Back's blistered." "Swimmin' or lockin'?" "Both."—Chicago Record.

"They say Hammy is generous to a fault." "Yes, he is, if it happens to be one of his own faults."—Buffalo Express.

Host—Never shall I forget the time when I first drew this sword. Chorus—When was that? Host—At a raffle.—Firefly.

Young Man (in periodical store)—I want a Fireside Companion. Lady Clerk (archly)—How would I do?—Texas Siftings.

A—I hear that your friend X. has gone to South America. Was it upon his physician's advice? B—No; his lawyer's.—Tid-Bits.

The summer girl is great on changing her suit. She goes seaward with diamonds and returns home with hearts.—Yonkers Statesman.

Belle—Mr. Jolyer is such a nice man. He said I had a voice like a bird. Nell—Yes; he told me you sang like an owl.—Philadelphia Record.

Jagson—I see that your pretty typewriter is gone. What's the matter? Hogson—Married. Jagson—The girl? Hogson—No; it's—Syracuse Post.

"Isn't he rather fast?" asked the anxious mother. "Yes, mamma, in one sense of the word. I don't think he can get away."—Indianapolis Journal.

How to make the new dress: Take the material for two skirts and make the sleeves, then take the material for one sleeve and make the skirt.—Nashville American.

Oh, sweetly tender was her look, Her hair was bright as gold; I bought three copies of her book, And then her glance grew cold.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Patient—The heat is so oppressive, doctor, I feel like committing suicide. Doctor—Oh, that would never do. As I said before, my friend, what you need is a change.—Life.

"That woman dispenses a great deal of social lemonade." "What do you mean?" "Simply that she's always saying sour things in a sweet way."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Papa!" "What is it, Johnny?" "I read a poem in my school reader which spoke of 'dogs of high degree'." "Well?" "Papa, does that mean sky terriers?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Nibbs—What a perfect poem the count's rich wife is! Dibbs—Yes; the count is the only man I know of who can make poetry pay him thirty thousand a year.—New York World.

Won't some inventor, sage or mentor, Find that chief of boons, The wear-resisting, long-persisting, Non-bagging pantaloons?—New York Recorder.

She—Oh, my! there's something gone down my back! He—It's one of those thundering bugs, I suppose. "No; I guess it's one of those lightning bugs, George."—Yonkers Statesman.

Cawker—"Barlow made a rash prediction just now." Cumsio—"What did he say?" Cawker—"He said that the time would come when it would be respectable to be honest."—Judge.

She—Do you know, Harry, father has forbidden you the house? He—Forbidden me the house! I never asked him for his house. His daughter is good enough for me.—Boston Transcript.

"Have you the 'Relics of By-Gone Days'?" asked the young lady, entering a book store. "Yes," replied the polite clerk, with a bow, "we have some of last year's calendars."—Yonker Statesman.

If a bicycle is known as a "bike," A tricycle must be a "trike," And when winter comes round It will doubtless be found That an icicle goes as an "like."—Washington Star.

Lea (sadly)—I don't know what to do with that son of mine. He's been two years at the medical college, and still keeps at the foot of his class. Perrius (promptly)—Make a chiropodist of him.—Puck.

"Yes," said the girl who was chewing gum, "it is simply awful the way the poor people do suffer this frightful weather. How I pity them! And the worst of it is, of course, that one's hair simply won't stay in curl."—New York Recorder.

"And you say Dodkins is married?" "Yes." "Why, I thought he hadn't a cent of money." "He hadn't. But he's all right now. The young lady has any quantity of cash. All he will have to do now is to clip the coupons off the bonds of matrimony."—Washington Star.

Little Grl—Did the newspaper reporters notice your papa was at the great banquet last night? Little Boy—Yes. Little Grl—Mamma said she couldn't find your papa's name in the list. Little Boy—No, but the list ends up with "and others." That means papa. They always mention him that way.—New York Weekly.

Naughty Deacon.

Madge—"Have you seen much of Mrs. Giddiwin of late, deacon?" Deacon—"Well, what I haven't seen of her at the opera I saw when she was bicycling down the avenue against a stiff breeze yesterday."—New York World.

Magistrate—And why did you roam about in the streets during the night? Defendant—I was afraid to go home. Magistrate—Are you married? Defendant (joyfully)—Oh, your worship, I suppose you know what it is, too.—Tid-Bits.

A Slave from Boyhood.

(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republicans.)
 "I am now 24 years old," said Esteyn Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue County, Minn., to a Republican representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was 11 years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken such only ill but on the contrary I can hardly state the exact time when it began. The first symptoms were pains in my back and restless nights. The disease did not trouble me much at first, but it seemed to have settled in my body to stay and my bitter experience during the last thirteen years proved that to be true. I was, of course, a child and never dreamed of the suffering in store for me. I complained to my parents and they concluded that in time I would outgrow my trouble, but when they heard me groaning during my sleep they became thoroughly alarmed. Medical advice was sought, but to no avail. I grew rapidly worse and was soon unable to move about and they had to confine me continually to my bed. The best doctors that could be had were consulted, but did nothing for me. I tried various kinds of extensively advertised patent medicines with but the same result.
 "For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite. Abscesses formed on my body in rapid succession, and the world indeed looked very dark to me. About this time when all hope was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate, my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I devoured the pills and I tried to make one more attempt—not to regain my health (I dared not hope so much), but, if possible, to ease my pain.
 "I bought a box of the pills and they seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged and continued their use. After taking six boxes I was up and able to walk around the house. I have felt so well for thirteen years as during the past year. Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores and tend to light duties.
 "Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know that I am well. It may help those whose cup of misery is as full to-day as mine was in the past.
 "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain a condensed form of all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for various peculiarities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sickly cheeks. In many cases they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Why We Eat Soup First.
 It has been remarked that the habit of beginning dinner with soup doubtless grew out of the fact that aliment in this readily digested form soon enters the blood and rapidly refreshes the hunger. In two or three minutes after taking a plate of good warm consommé the feeling of weariness disappears and the temper is apt to be greatly improved. The custom of taking a glass of sherry before dinner is spoken of by Sir Henry Thompson as a "gastronomical and physiological blunder."

MANY WOMEN SUFFER FROM LACK OF INFORMATION.

Doctors Are Too Reserved. A Woman Should Be Dealt With Openly.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)
 Women are often allowed by their physicians to suffer much from lack of information and anxiety.

Many medical men are vain, and it is a strong temptation to acknowledge that they do not understand their cases. Women do not investigate; they have faith in their doctor, and often wreck their lives through this unfortunate confidence.

In the treatment of female diseases men work from theory; and it is not to be expected that they can treat as intelligently those complaints from which they have never suffered, as a woman can who has made the organism and diseases of her sex a life study.

Women afflicted with female diseases are wise in communicating promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Their distressed condition is due to woman trouble, and their symptoms tell the story.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one remedy that removes the cause, and restores health, courage, and happiness to the sufferer. The druggists sell more of it than all other female medicines. Why?

The following short letter speaks for itself. Mrs. Parker is a very young wife; only twenty-one years old. She was suffering untold misery when she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. See the result.

"Can evidence be stronger than this? 'I deem it my duty to announce the fact to all my fellow-sufferers of all female complaints that your Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me of all the pains and suffering I was enduring when I wrote you last May. I followed your advice to the letter, and the result is wonderful.'—Mrs. CHAS. PARKER, Little Falls, Minn. Any druggist has it."

The development of the disease in Hawaii can be traced from the genesis in 1850. To-day 1,200 of the worst cases have been herded together in the leper settlement of Molokai, which has proved conclusively the contagiousness

of the disease. The most notable case on record in this connection is that of humanitarian, Father Damien de Veuster, who in 1873 left his cure in Hawaii to give up his life for the unfortunate kept apart from the rest of the world at Molokai. When he first took upon himself this act of self-sac-

rice, and to which he died a martyr, he was a robust, healthy man. Three years later he developed incipient leprosy, the most horrible and virulent phase of the disease. Within ten years he was a corpse.

What shall be done in view of the facts related to arrest the further spread of the disease in America? The State sanitary codes ought to be amended to specifically include leprosy as an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, equally with cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, spotted, relapsing and scarlet fevers, which are the only ones particularly named in the sanitary code as to be reported to the State Board of Health. Next, the National Board of Health should force on Federal legislation looking toward the complete isolation and segregation of lepers who may emigrate to this country. The same national body should also take steps to bring about an international conference for the better protection of all countries against the spread of leprosy. But especially above all the national board of health should see to it that the State Department shall instruct every United States consul to carefully watch the onward march of leprosy in those foreign countries to which they are assigned, and to be imperatively instructed to refuse their consular certificates and signatures for any goods proposed to be imported to this country against which there is the slightest suspicion of their being handled by lepers, during the processes of production and manufacture, not forgetting to put an absolute boycott or quarantine on those ships the cargoes of which are handled by leper stevedores, a not unusual circumstance in the British West Indies.

If, however, these precautions are not immediately carried into effect, a prominent physician asserts that we may have within the next ten years at least 250,000 to 500,000 lepers included among the inhabitants of the United States.

HE HOLDS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
 Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, of Milwaukee, and His Unique Record.

He says he does not like notoriety, but whether he does or not fame seems bound to come to Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, of Milwaukee, Wis., who is already the champion matrimonial knight-errand of this country and who is every month breaking his own record in that unique line. The month of June, consequently, was his best month so far and the record he succeeded in making during his 30 days was 52 marriages. And almost all of the couples who come to Rev. Mr. Hunsberger are strangers to him and to the city. The railway trains and the excursion steamers bring couple after couple, and by some strange coincidence they seem to find their way at once to the parsonage of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church, where Rev. Mr. Hunsberger proceeds to tie the knot which makes them happy—at least for a little while.

Rev. Mr. Hunsberger has not resided in Milwaukee very long—only since last

October, in fact. Up to that time he was a Michigan man, and a few years ago was pastor of the Methodist Church in Allegan. It is not to be supposed that he had the slightest foreknowledge of the fame which was to come to him when he accepted the call of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church in Milwaukee. When he left his Michigan flock they bid him God speed with every demonstration of regret. The short time that he has been there has sufficed to make him as great a favorite in his new church as he was in his old.

No one dares to predict what Mr. Hunsberger's record will be in the future. During the winter months he did not do a startlingly hymeneal business, probably because those months are not popular for weddings. In April business began to pick up, and in May he married 25 couples. This was thought to be a splendid record, but when June had rolled around and it was found that he had tied 52 matrimonial knots during the month people stood aghast and wondered what was going to happen. There may be still more occasion for wonderment in store for them.

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MRS. CLEVELAND AND THE NEW BABY.



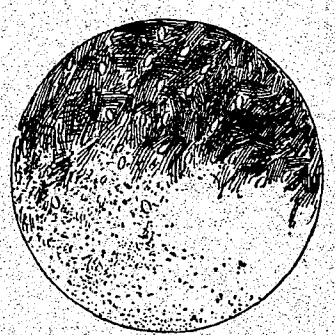
—From a sketch made at Buzzard's Bay for a New York paper.

LEPROSY IS FEARED.

A VISIT FROM THIS LOATHSOME DISEASE IMMINENT.

Story of Father Damien—National and State Boards of Health Should Use Caution—Disease Is Now in Many States—The Plague Elsewhere.

Comes from Foreign Countries. A terrible and constantly increasing danger threatens the people of the United States. Unless stern and determin-



THE BACILLI OF LEPROSY.

ed measures are taken by the national and State boards of health to vigorously exclude leper suspects from entering our Atlantic and Pacific ports, as well as from the Mexican and Canadian borders, we may within a few years be placed in the position of India, which to-day has a leper population of close upon 132,000, all of which has been developed within the memory of living men. And if a close scrutiny is not kept by our consuls in foreign countries on the invoices of goods sent from places where lepers abound the contagion may spread here to the same extent it was in Europe in the twelfth century, when there were no less than 20,000 leper houses on the continent and 2,000 in France alone. The disease is now among us. The

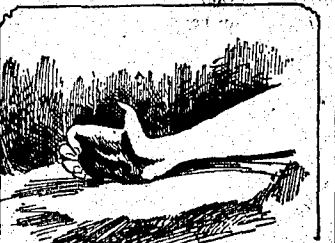


FATHER DAMIEN.

Eastern and Southern States have had the germs brought to them direct from three sources—the West Indies, Canada and Southern Europe, the Western States from China, Northern Europe and Oceania. The leprosy taint has taken hold in Louisiana, Florida, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and California, and it is also to be found in a lesser degree in Texas, Oregon, Utah, South Carolina and the State of New York.

But from all foreign countries from which the dreaded disease has been brought to our shores, the worst is China. The immigrants from there have penetrated every city in the land, carrying along with them the leprosy germs, which, through laundries and cigar factories, where they have been employed, have distributed the seeds of the disease by wholesale. Statistics gathered by the State of California have shown that the disease has been established on a firm footing there, and that it is distinctly attributable to Mongolian lepers, some of whom, discovered in New York, were quarantined on North Brother Island, where they still remain.

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SHOWING "LEPER CLAW."

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TALL TOWERS SWAY TO AND FRO.

A Rigid Structure Would Inevitably Collapse.

Every person who has looked upward on a tall smokestack or monument or shot tower has been impressed with the idea that the object had an oscillation. People who know all about the subject explained it to themselves or to others, but "there are others," who did not know whether movement was actually in the object or in their own eyes.

Well, such objects do move. Take the tall chimney of the West Chicago street railway power house, of which there is a cut in this explanation. It has an oscillation equal to about two feet, which is indicated by the dotted lines. The oscillation begins at the center of a chimney's gravity of the tower. VIBRATION. Some of these towers sway more than others, but they all sway. A man to whom a reporter put the question said, substantially:

"If such an object did not have that vibratory movement it would fall. There is no such thing known in mathematics as rigidity. The earth is in constant motion. I have tested that and proved it, and so have others."

"What causes this oscillation in a tower or monument or smokestack?"

"Three things—the condition of the earth upon which it stands, the effect of the heat and cold and that effect depends upon the material out of which the object is constructed, and, third, the wind. And then, again, the manner in which the object is constructed has something to do with the movement of which you speak. The expansion by heat is about 1 in 800 for wrought iron, nearly the same for steel, 1 in 800 for



A CHIMNEY'S VIBRATION.

brick, and three times as much for sandstone. This is for a warming up of 180 degrees.

"The oscillation due to wind is easily understood except that everybody is not aware the wind acts in gusts even when to the ordinary observer it may seem to be steady. The pressure of wind for every square foot of surface that is exposed to it (perpendicularly) varies from little more than nothing up to some 50 pounds for the highest possible wind velocity in this part of the world."

"The third kind, due to ground tremblings, is the least except at times of earthquake shock, but is none the less a fact. Observations with large transit telescopes tend to sustain the theory that any particular section of the earth's surface continually is changing in position of level, the same in principle, though vastly less in extent, than the change in level of the surface of a board that is floating on a sheet of water the surface of which is ruffled by the wind."

Crows Hold Court.

Dr. Edmondson assures us that in the Shetland Islands the holding of crow courts is of very common occurrence. As a rule a hill or field is selected to act as a courthouse and the session commences. The proceedings are conducted in any way but silently, though as to the exact mode of procedure, whether counsel are employed or a jury impaneled, no ornithologist has been able to inform us. All Dr. Edmondson tells us is that after a great deal of cawing the whole court falls upon the unhappy prisoners, and they are promptly exterminated, after which the court rises and the crows disperse, each to his own district.

She—It must have been an awful storm to blow away the lighthouse. Cholly—Terrible, my dear. But it could only have been through carelessness that there was a lighthouse in such an exposed place—London Times.

Madame—I have been charmed with your visit, baron. I shall forever lead a good life that I may have the pleasure of meeting you again hereafter. The Baron—My dear madame, do not, I pray you, be too good.—Illustrated Bits.

Our idea of a smart woman is one who can go out and make a salad on five minutes' notice.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fathers Must Be Careful There.

Among the Indians of British Guiana hangs with the father to go to bed when a child is born, and allows the mother to return at once to her household duties. James Rodway's recently published book on that country explains the custom by a superstition which attaches the spirit of the child to the body of the father. The author says:

"The father must not hunt, shoot, or fell trees for some time, because there is an invisible connection between himself and the babe, whose spirit accompanies him in all his wanderings, and might be shot, chopped, or otherwise injured unwittingly. He therefore retires to his hammock, sometimes holding the little one, and receives the congratulations of his friends, as well as the advice of the elder members of the community. If he has occasion to travel he must not go very far, as the child and spirit might get tired, and in passing a creek, must first lay across it a little bridge or bend a leaf into the shape of a canoe for his companion."—New York Times.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

You shall do both, even if you are a staid, pallid, voice-borne dyspeptic, if you reinforce digestion, insure the conversion of food into rich and nourishing blood, and recover appetite and sleep by the systematic use of the great renovator of health, strength and flesh, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also remedies malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

Paid for Neglecting a Warning.

On a cage containing a handsome pair of young golden eagles, which a storekeeper in Brooklyn has put outside his store to attract attention to his business, is a big sign bearing this inscription: "Hands off! Beware! You remember England's fate; then take warning and don't monkey with the bird of freedom." The sign is principally intended to persuade inquisitive people not to stir up the birds with lead pencils and umbrella sticks, but not a few have refused to heed the warning and are now nursing lacerated fingers which they got in connection with an object lesson on the events of '76. The birds were caught in Tennessee.

Skinny Sufferers Saved.

Tobacco users as a rule are always below normal weight because tobacco destroys digestion and causes nerve irritation that saps brain power, and vitality. You can get quick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bac, and then if you don't like your freedom improved, physical condition you can learn the use of tobacco over again, just like the first time. No-To-Bac sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Almost Collapsed.

Rollo's oak, near Rouen, the tree on which the first Duke of Normandy, 1,000 years ago, is said to have hung up his gold chain as a token of the good order to which he had brought his province, seemed likely to collapse lately. To save it, a solid core of masonry was built in the interior of the hollow trunk.

The Farmer is Happy! (C. N. U.)

The farmer reporting sixty bushels winter rye per acre, six ton of hay and fifty-two bushels of winter wheat has reason to be happy and praise Salzer's seeds. Now, you try it for 1896, and sow now of grasses, wheat and rye. Catalogue and samples free, if you write to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crosse, Wis., and send this slip along.

Postage Paid in Advance.

The idea of a postpaid envelope originated in 1833. The first application of it was by M. De Voltaire, who established a private post office in Paris, placing boxes at the street corners, and having regular lines of collection and delivery.

Keeps Men Poor.

The clerk may be "boss" if he had the heart for it. The brains are there, but they don't seem to work. The trouble usually begins in the stomach. Indigestion keeps men poor because they don't know their brains, but imagine everything else. Ripans Tablets insure sound digestion and a clear head. They regulate the entire system. Ask the druggist for a box.

Admirable Crichton is said to have been the master of all the arts and sciences of his day. He was able to converse and dispute in argument in twelve languages.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The truest mark of being born with great qualities is being born without envy.—Rochefoucauld.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hives, pimples, boils, and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season, and gives strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

Are the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. \$1; six for \$5.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR INVALIDS

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

Why We Are Right-Handed.

A professor who has made a study of children says he has discovered why the majority of people are right-handed. Indians use both hands until they begin to speak. The motor speech function controls the right side of the body, and the first right-handed motions are expressive motions, tending to help out speech. As speech grows so does right-handedness.

I AM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Pilo's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDEMAN, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1894.

God is glorified not by our sighs, but by our thanksgivings.

Mr. William A. Rogers, a story for children, entitled, "The Prince and the Princess," is a story of a prince and a princess who were married.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," he announced that after 50,000 copies had been sold at the regular price of \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in preparing it. He would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is a complete and valuable common sense medical work, and the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little coupon with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 500 illustrations. The "Eye Edition" is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manila paper covers instead of cloth. Send no money before you receive it. They are going off rapidly.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable to the taste, a refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, and it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., who have a factory in the heart of the fruit-growing region of California, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

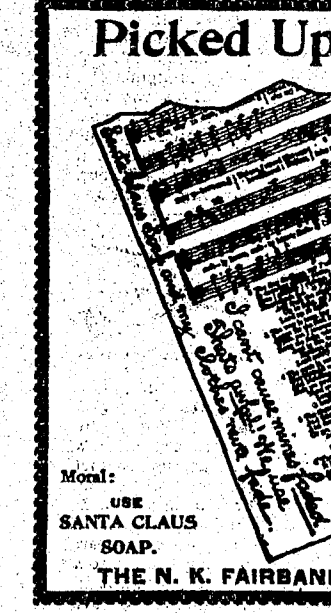
Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B.F. Allen Co., 355 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Annual sales more than 5,000,000 boxes.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

Picked Up In Church



THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Classes: Letters, Science, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Through Preparatory and Commercial Courses.

ST. EDWARD'S HALL, for boys under 18, is unique in the completeness of its equipment. A limited number of candidates for the ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates. Catalogue sent free on application to REV. ANDREW MOHR, S.J., C. S. C., Notre Dame, Indiana.



UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Mr. H. F. Barnes, a reporter for the Sunday Herald, published at Canton, Ohio, under date of May 27, 1896, writes to the Ripans Chemical Company that he knows a working-man who has been benefited by Ripans Tablets after a severe attack of the Grippe, and he appends the following statement with permission to publish:

"Testimonial of Thos. J. Meals of the City of Canton, Stark County, Ohio:

"I had an attack of the Grippe four years ago this spring that left me in a bad way. My nervous system was broken down and my digestive apparatus in a condition that made me miserable for days.

"While able to work at my trade, as shearmen in a rolling mill, I suffered more or less all the time with my stomach. Bitters and tonics were literally taken by the gallon, and every variety of pills and potions that promised relief. I derived some benefit from the use of some of them if I continued taking them, but if I quit a few days my old trouble would return. Noticing the advertisement of the Ripans Tablets, for impaired and bad digestion, I concluded to invest in a few of them, which I am pleased to inform you have proven all or more than I expected of them. While I have taken but a few of them, they have done me more good than all the other remedies that I have tried. They relieve the belching and sour stomach almost at once, and I feel better in every way since I commenced taking them. The distressing headaches, which I always had preceding a fit of indigestion, have entirely left me. I will be glad to recommend the Tablets to anybody suffering from stomach troubles. (Signed) Thos. J. Meals, Canton, O."

Ripans Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail at the price of 50 cents a box. Send for the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample box 10 cents.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Powdered and Perfumed.

(PATENTED.)
 The strongest and purest Lye made. Under a child's life. It is a safe powder and packed in a can with a removable lid. The contents are always ready for use. Will make the best of any stain. It is the best for removing grease, oil, paint, varnish, etc., from wood, metal, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia, Pa.

DROPSY TREATED FREE

with Vegetable Remedies. Many cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent free. Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail. DR. H. GREEN & SONS, SPECIALISTS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES

Patented by Thomas F. Simpson, Washington, D. C. Write for Inventor's Guide.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

You may take the world as it comes and
And you will be sure to find
The Fate will square the account she
owes.
Whoever comes out behind;
And all things that a man has done,
By whatsoever induced,
Return at last to him, one by one,
As the chickens come home to roost.
You may scrape and toll and pinch and
save,
While your hoarded wealth expands,
Till the cold, dark shadow of the grave
Is nearing your life's last sands;
You will have your balance struck some
night.
And you'll find your hoard reduced;
You'll view your life in another light
When the chickens come home to roost.
So as you will, there's a time to reap,
For the good and bad as well;
And conscience, whether we wake or sleep,
Is either a heaven or hell.
And every wrong will find its place,
And every passion loosed
Drifts back and meets you face to face—
When the chickens come home to roost.
Whether you're over or under the sod,
The result will be the same;
You cannot escape the hand of God,
You must bear your sin and shame.
No matter what's carved on a marble
slab,
When the time is all produced,
You'll find that St. Peter was keeping
"tab."
And that chickens come home to roost.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE ADJUTANT'S GRAVE.

It was at the taking of Rangoon.
From the Irrawaddy the crashing
batteries of a dozen steam frigates
had leveled the stockades of the river
side. Black masses of naked, smoke-
stained Burmese, exposed at their
guns, or in shallow trenches, when
the tank walls fell or were burned
down, were mowed down like grass by
a hailstorm of grape. Our artillery
was landing. The 18th Royal Irish
were already in the breaches and at
the water gate. The Burmese dropped
their cumbersome shields and lances
and dashed and fled, yelling, back to-
ward the great pagoda. Those wild
Irish, possessed of the same devil
that dashed and slashed and stabbed
and hacked and hurled the En-
signs at Waterloo, went off in
hot chase. Only one regiment, for
they would not wait for the slow
boats that were bringing the guns,
and the 80th and the Sepoy Rifles,
but broke away in pursuit, in spite
of the almost frantic officers, who,
weak and hoarse with ineffectual ef-
forts to check their mad command,
were forced to follow at last, all
chasing the bubble reputation to-
gether—one regiment at the heels of
10,000 panic stricken savages!

One of the glorious fellows of
the crack 18th in this tempestuous hurly-
burly was Fallon, the adjutant.
He was the equipped model of a gen-
tleman and a soldier, according to
the standard of his proud regiment;
a jovial boon companion, generous
comrade, fast friend, frank and fear-
less enemy; in sport a child, in taste
a scholar, impetuous in fight, pitiful
in victory.

As his disordered party charged,
shouting up the broad Dagon road,
between the long lines of the inner
blockade, over bamboo bridges thrown
across trenches, and past grim grin-
giant idols and ponghee houses fantas-
tically carved, the adjutant, who had
lingered behind the rest, striving to
the last, in his habitual devotion to
discipline, to restrain the men, hap-
pened to be in the rear of all.

"How now?" jestingly cried Clark,
an English ensign of the adjutant's
mess, who was running just before
him, "our plucky Fallon at the back
of us all! This is bad enough for me,
old fellow, who have my medals to
win; but it will never do for you,
with those red ribbons to answer for."

"I am doing my best, Clark, my
boy," Fallon replied, "and shall be
up with that crazy sergeant present-
ly. You know I am good for a short
burst of foot race; fast running is
one of my accomplishments—thanks
to my bog trotting education and the
practice Lord Gough gave us."

Hardly were the words done ring-
ing in his comrade's ears when the
gallant Fallon, the pride of his corps,
received in his generous breast a
dozen musket balls as he sprang up
the broad staircase of the Golden
Dagon Pagoda—first of them all, and
quite alone. He fell on his face,
stone dead, on the stairs, sword in
hand, and smiling.

When all was over, and his reg-
iment held the post of honor on the
very throne of the Buddh, they gave
him a soldier's most distinguished ob-
sequies, burying him in a grove of
talipot trees, behind a ponghee
house of the most grotesque archi-
tecture, and just outside of what
were afterward the Sepoy lines of
the Eighteenth.

His faithful orderly
planted a rude cross at his grave's
head and set an English white rose
there. An American missionary
gave it to him.
In Calcutta, Norah Fallon—beau-
tiful, accomplished, witty, altogether
radiant with rare charms of mind
and person—waited with her young
child for news from her soldier hus-
band, who had her heart in his keep-
ing within the stockades of Rangoon.
When they told her he was dead, she
fell, uttering only a sharp cry, and
lay as one dead for many days. But
when she awoke to the consciousness
of her profound bereavement, and
her eternal widowhood, she shed not
a tear nor spoke a word, but took her
boy and went aboard a troop ship
that sailed on the morrow for Ran-
goon.

On the voyage still she spoke not,
nor ever wept; the silence of her sor-
row had something sacred, almost
awful about it, that commanded a
delicacy of consideration, which was
a sort of worship, from the rudest
about her.

Arrived at Rangoon, no sooner
had the ship dropped anchor off the
King's wharf than Norah sent her
chaperone, her Hindoo grand-
daughter, with a note to General Godwin,
commanding the company's forces
in Burmah. "The wife of Maurice

Fallon, adjutant in the Eighteenth
of her Majesty's Royal Irish, would
be permitted to see her husband's
grave; she waits the expression of
the General's wishes on board the
Mahanduddy.

"She waited long. At last the an-
swer came."
"It was with unfeigned sorrow
that Lieut.-Gen. Godwin found him-
self constrained, by the exigencies of
his position, to refuse the widow of
one of his best officers, whose loss
was felt by the whole Anglo-Indian
army, the sad privilege of visiting
the spot where his comrades con-
signed him to a brave soldier's grave.
But the General's footing in Ran-
goon was precarious, hourly ap-
prehensions of attack by a strong
body of the enemy were entertained."

"It was known that a Burmah
chief was approaching with a num-
ber of his armed force, and had
already arrived in the neighborhood
of Kemmendine. Therefore, for the
present, the Lieutenant-General must
forbid the landing of his coun-
trywoman from the shipping on any
pretext. He hoped to be forgiven by
the dear lady, whose grief he humbly
asked to be permitted to share; but
in this case he was not left in the
exercise of the least discretion. Such
were the regulations."

When Norah Fallon had read these
lines she retired to her cabin in si-
lence, and was not seen again that
day. On the next she was observed
in frequent and eager conference, in
whispered Hindoostanee, with an old,
and faithful, bearded, gray bearded,
and of grave and dignified demeanor,
who had long been in the confidence
of her husband—indeed, a sort of
humble, but fatherly guardian to the
young, inexperienced, and perhaps
imprudent pair, who with their dar-
ling between them were all in all to
each other, and heedless of all be-
side.

The old Hindoo had formerly lived
several years at Prome, whither he
had gone in the capacity of bearer to
an English commissioner; he there-
fore knew the Burmese character
well, and could speak the language
with native fluency.

There were many "friendly" Bur-
mese at Rangoon at this time, de-
serters from Dallah, shrewd fellows
who had foreseen safety in British
ascendancy, and being mostly fish-
ermen, had offered themselves for
"Ingles" muskets for the nonce, with
a sharp eye to profitable nets there-
after. Indeed, not a few of these
calculating traitors had taken to
their old trade already, and were
busily plying the moles and hooks
from crazy canoes at the mouth of
Kemmenidine Creek. It was not long
before some of them, hailed by old
Buxxoo, the bearer, came alongside
with, as he said, fish for the Mem
Sahib's mistress. On these occa-
sions he conversed with them in
Burmese, and whoever watched nar-
rowly the astonished and anxious
faces of the fishermen must have
observed that neither the freshness
nor the price of their fishy prizes
formed any part of the discussion.

It was a dark night, no moon and
a cloudy sky; all hands had gone
below and "turned in" some hours
since. The officer of the deck, night
glass in hand, paced the "bridge," or
leaned over the rail and watched the
lights ashore, while the quarter-
master patrolled the gangways. But
these were not alone on deck; on the
bull ring of the after gun the pale
and tearful widow sat, still as a
shadow, and peered through the
darkness shoreward to where the
Eighteenth's lights gleamed from
the Golden Dagon. Such was her
nightly wont, and officers and men
had become so accustomed to it that
she sometimes sat there till after
midnight, unheeded and forgotten.

The young officer still chased with
his eyes the restless lights, and
dreamed dreams the while of home
and of a sweetheart; the gruff old
quartermaster paced up and down,
and thought of prize money and the
"old woman." Neither had eye nor
thought for the poor lady, they
were so used to her lonesome ways,
d'y see, else they might have found
something unusual in the anxiety
with which she watched a singular
object in the water astern—only an
empty canoe, drifting toward the
ship. Not drifting either, for now
that I point them out to you, you
can see two black heads, with long
hair twisted in a barbaric knot be-
hind, peering warily above the water
in front of the boat which seems to
follow them.

The Jove-lorn youngster, or the
gruff old quartermaster on prize
money intent, did look toward the
bull ring a little later, and saw noth-
ing; the lady was gone. Whither?
To her cabin? No; she could not
have passed them unobserved. But
that was easy to decide; her light
still burned; her state room was
open and unoccupied. Where, then,
could she have gone? It could
not be; and yet it must—poor lady!
Poor baby! They gave the alarm;
they roused the ship; a gun was
fired; a search was made, in vain.
Alas! it must be so. "She has gone
to join her husband."

True! but not that way, gruff old
quartermaster's mate. Stop think-
ing about her; have ears and brains
for your duty. What was that shot
on shore? And, hark now! an-
other, and another, and another! the
alarm is given in the British lines;
the sentries have discharged their
pieces and run in! See! the place is
all ablaze with lights; every ponghee
house is illuminated; you can dis-
cern the great porch of the Golden
Dagon, with its griffin warders, from
here. "They are beating to arms," the
trumpet sounds the "assembly."
What could that first and solitary
shot have been?

Ah! my nautical friends, while
your sapient pates were busy guess-
ing, that pair of barbaric black heads
have drifted under the stern again,
and the same canoe has drifted with
them—not empty this time; for, look
again, and you will see that her light
is no longer burning, and her state-
room door is closed, though the win-
dow is open; and—yes, you do hear
her breathing. Wait! spare your
heads the guessing; it will all be
cleared up one day. Wait till you
dare to ask Norah Fallon why she
dares to make so much of that with-
ered white rose.

General Godwin's next dispatch to
the Governor General contained a
curious passage: "On the night of
the 15th the cantonments were

thrown into disorder by a false
alarm, caused by the mysterious dis-
charge of a pistol in the talipot
grove, which included the grave of the
late Adjutant Fallon, who fell glori-
ously in the attack on the Dagon
Pagoda; the spot is close to the se-
poy lines of H. M. Eighteenth. My
men maintaining good order, answer-
ing the assembly call with remark-
able celerity and in complete equip-
ment. At daybreak a spy of Major
Ainslie's picked found a dead box of
great size, and evidently just killed,
lying across young Fallon's grave; it
also, suspended to the cross by a rib-
bon, a gold locket containing two
looks of hair—a lady's and a child's;
and fastened to the cross by a short
Burmese pole through the paper
the inclosure, marked "X."

Inclosure X contained the follow-
ing: "There are no 'Regulations'
for the heart of an Irish soldier's
wife."

Origin of Street Lighting.

The custom of lighting the streets
dates back to remote antiquity. In
the cities of Greece the streets were
lighted after a fashion by means of
very old fashioned lamps suspended
in sockets in prominent posi-
tions. Similar plans were followed
in Rome and in the Egyptian cities,
and relics of these have been found
which date back to the fourth cen-
tury before Christ. The lamps used
were for the most part primitive in
form. Many of them were made of
skulls of animals or of sea shells of a
convenient size and shape.

The general principle of these
lamps was copied in the stone cups
and boxes used in later years. The
lights at best were very inadequate,
and it was customary for those who
ventured on the streets at night to
carry blazing torches. Crime of all
sorts flourished under such a system.
It was not uncommon in ancient
Rome to find a number of dead and
mangled bodies lying about the
streets every morning.

The lamps used in this period were
exquisitely decorated, but for several
centuries not a single improvement
was made to increase the light. The
lamps were made usually of bronze
and covered with figures in bas relief
taken from mythology or from sub-
jects of daily life.

Corns on Horses' Feet.

A common cause for lameness
among horses is corns, and they may
be growing for several months before
they give evidences of their existence.
Horsemen closely watch the feet
of their horses, and are often able
to get rid of them before they have
done much injury. Corns on
horses' hoofs usually form just above
the heel and where the hair joins the
hoof. They then grow down into the
hoof as the hoof itself grows, and
about the first knowledge the horse-
man has of their existence is when
he pares the hoof and uncovers the
corn.

It is often the case that they have
festered while in the hoof, and when
an incision is made a large sized hole
is found. In some establishments
ointment is used for the cure of
corns, but in others it is considered
best to protect them from gravel and
stones, and permit them to grow out
with the hoof and be cut off with it.
The shoes of Arabian horses, which
are required to go long distances in
the hot sand, are solid pieces of iron,
an opening being left only for the
frog. They are fastened to the hoof
with unsightly looking nails, and
altogether are cumbersome affairs,
yet they serve the purpose of protec-
tion to the hoof.

Bicycles Hurting the Railroads.

The passenger earnings of many
roads are not only being cut into lo-
cally by the trolley lines, but by the
bicycles. Since the warmer weather
set in people living out a few miles
from their places of business, who
have been patronizing the suburban
trains, now ride the bicycle. Where
there are cities but a few miles apart
the passenger men say that between
the electric roads and the cycle com-
petition their local earnings are
showing marked decrease.

A passenger official who has just
returned from Boston states that
within a radius of eight to ten miles
hundreds now come in on bicycles on
pleasant mornings and return in the
evening in the same manner, and
hundreds more find the electric car
quite an attraction, so that alto-
gether the Boston steam roads are
losing quite heavily on this particu-
lar portion of their incomes. He
says that Boston passenger men told
him that trains that were formerly
crowded are now only fairly well
filled, and in some instances a num-
ber of trains run for suburban busi-
ness have been taken off, and those
kept on are hauling fewer coaches.

Business Puzzles.

There are many places in Philadel-
phia occupied by business firms
which furnish a standing puzzle to
the community. Take for instance,
an imposing-looking haberdashery
on Chestnut street. At all times
the window is filled with neat neck-
ties and the finest kind of hosiery
and linen. Yet no one, as far as the
general community is concerned,
ever saw a customer enter the store
and make a purchase. The store is
itself a fine property and is well lo-
cated. The same firm has been there
for years, and how expenses are met
is the puzzle. A certain restaurant
in the heart of the city has an ap-
parent set aside for ladies exclusively.
The room is quite large and richly
carpeted. The furniture is of the
best, and the linen and crystal ware
are of the finest. A colored wait-
ress stands with towel across her arm
at the end of the room, but no man,
so far as can be ascertained, ever saw
a customer of either sex eating there.
It has been conducted in the same
manner for years.

Where Shaving is Cheap.

Two barbers are fighting for supremacy
on Fort street, in Springwells, Mich. The
contest has reached the point where one
offers to shave customers free, while the
other not only shaves them free but gives
them a cigar.

"JACKIES" IN DEMAND.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SAILORS.

New Warships to be Manned—Life
of a Sailor on an American Man-
of-War and His Pay.

American men-of-war's men have
no distinctive title. They are vari-
ously termed "blue jacks," "Jack
tars" and "jackies." The last is by
far the most common name given the
men who "plough the raging main"
on ships of war. It is a contraction
of the other two, and it applies alike
to the sailors of all navies.

Special attention is directed to the
American naval sailor just at this
time, because of the preparations of
the Navy Department to enlist 1,000
men for that branch of the service.
The recent rapid increase in the
number of vessels of the navy, as a
Washington Star reporter was in-
formed, has naturally necessitated
an addition to the force of men to
operate them. Secretary Herbert
represented to the last Congress that
2,000 additional men were needed to
meet the requirements of the service
during the coming fiscal year, be-
ginning on the 1st proximo. Con-
gress found it expedient, however,
to provide only for an increase of
half that number. The total en-
listed strength of the navy at present
is 9,000 men. The authorized en-
listments will swell this total to 10,
000 during the coming year.

All hundreds of new men, will be
needed within the next few weeks
for the manning of the second class
battle ships Texas and Maine and
the gunnery practice ship Lancaster.
The three vessels will be put into
commission about the 1st of August,
the Texas at Norfolk and the Maine
and Lancaster at New York. The
complement of these vessels will be
about 125 in excess of the additional
force of 600 men, but for that mat-
ter nearly all of our warships are
short of their complement.

There are other vessels that will
soon be ready for active sea service,
including the ram Katakadin and the
torpedo boat Ericsson. The
cruiser Boston, and Marion,
which have undergone extensive re-
pairs at San Francisco, could be put
in commission today if crews were
available. Men for one or the other
of these vessels may be obtained by
putting the coast-defense vessel
Monterey, or some other ship on that
station, out of commission, but not
otherwise.

The first-class battle ships Indiana
and Massachusetts, the finest ships
in the navy, will probably be com-
pleted this winter.

Officials of the Navy Department
say there will be no difficulty in get-
ting the additional men, and that it
will not even be necessary to adver-
tise for them. The class of men
wanted are seamen, landsmen, fire-
men and coal passers, and it is ex-
pected that most of these will be re-
cruited at New York. Enlistments
will also be made at Philadelphia and
Boston, if necessary. The men are
needed mostly for manning the bat-
teries and for looking after the fires
and machinery. New York city is
the only place where recruiting goes
on in all ratings.

Men, physically and otherwise
qualified, who have served in the
navy, are enlisted in the following
ratings at the monthly pay designat-
ed: Seamen, \$24; ordinary seamen
\$19; machinists, \$70; first-class
firemen, \$95; second-class firemen,
\$80. When qualified and granted
the rating, the class of men
wanted are seamen, landsmen, fire-
men and coal passers, and it is ex-
pected that most of these will be re-
cruited at New York. Enlistments
will also be made at Philadelphia and
Boston, if necessary. The men are
needed mostly for manning the bat-
teries and for looking after the fires
and machinery. New York city is
the only place where recruiting goes
on in all ratings.

Every enlisted man is allowed a
commutation of rations at the rate
of thirty cents a day. It is a matter
of pride in the navy that there is no
ration given by any foreign nation
that is equal to the ration of the
United States navy, either in weight
or nutritive qualities. Although the
American sailor may be cramped in
his sleeping quarters, he has no cause
to complain of his food, as it is the
best possible under the circumstances,
and vastly superior to that of his
brethren in other navies, excepting none.

Living room is very limited on
board modern warships. Everything
below decks is sacrificed to engines,
boilers and coal bunkers. Conse-
quently "jackies" are huddled to-
gether like sheep in a storm. Each
man is allowed but fourteen inches
room for his hammock, and the ham-
mocks are dovetailed together from
beam to beam, so that the sleeping
men form a solid compact mass,
with hardly room to swing even in a
rolling sea. This is the greatest
drawback to service on a modern
man of war, and is a source of general
complaint from the veteran who has
experienced greater breathing space
in the more spacious wooden frigates
of bygone days.

With this exception, the lot of the
modern tar is much easier in every
respect than in the olden days of
sailing ships. He is now better fed
and better cared for. The discipline
is not so severe and exacting, and
he is afforded better protection
against tyranny and oppression on
the part of the officers. Their gen-
eral nature, however, has not under-
gone any material change since the
days of Cooper and Maynard. They
are a jolly, happy-go-lucky set, al-
ways ready for a lark or a fight, with
an abnormal fondness for grog, and
are chronic grumblers over imaginary
ills. Nevertheless, it is said, they
are staunch and true, and patriotic to
the last breath, and will never go
back on their country or a friend in
distress.

The best ratings open to "jackies"
are boatswains and gunners. These
places pay from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a
year. They are open to any sailor
who has served more than one en-
listment in the navy, and who shows
special aptitude for promotion. All
appointments as warrant officers are
made on the record of the applicants.
There are several vacancies in the list
of boatswains at present, but none
in the list of gunners. Warrant
officers are retired on three-quarters
pay. Petty officers are pensioned on

half pay if physically incapacitated for
re-enlistment.

There is a popular impression that
the rank and file of the navy is com-
posed of aliens, who have no patri-
otic affiliation with this country or
its institutions. That this is errone-
ous is demonstrated by the last
census of the navy, which shows
that nearly 70 per cent of the entire
enlisted force is composed of citizens
of the United States, either by birth
or naturalization. The other 30 per
cent is made up of aliens, the ma-
jority of whom are Scandinavians,
Englishmen and Irishmen. There
are many Chinese and Japanese in
the navy, but they are employed al-
most exclusively in the mess rooms.
Colored men are numerous, but they
too, are mostly mess attendants.

EGGS WITHOUT SHELLS.

Thousands Exported from Italy for
Confectioners' Use.

The Consular report on the trade
of Genoa in 1894 contains the follow-
ing:

A commercial paper of Sept. 5
stated that the exportation of Italian
eggs to England had attained con-
siderable proportions, the principal
importers being Italians, and the
eggs being used by the large biscuit
manufacturers and the principal
pastry cooks, the latter including
three Italian firms supplying pastry
to hotels, cafes and restaurants.

One of these firms were said to
consume 5,000 eggs weekly, and
chased till recently from the Italian
importers, but now from an English
firm which supplies eggs from Russia,
shelled and preserved in hermeti-
cally-sealed tins, provided with a
tap by which any required quantity
may be drawn off at a time. Lower
price and saving of time are men-
tioned as the advantages of this
system, also freedom from damage
in transport, and long keeping, so
that Italian exporters of eggs were
recommended to adopt it.

According to information received
by the Chamber of Commerce at
Genoa from the Italian Consulate in
London, the tin or drum, packed
with straw in a wooden case, held
from 500 to 1,000 eggs, the whites
not separated from the yolks, but
the hole getting mixed up in the
drum, which was protected by
three iron hoops. The circular ap-
erture through which the eggs were
poured in was closed by a bung, and
sealed, and the tap was supplied by
the London pastry cooks.

Great care was necessary in the
selection of the eggs, as a single bad
one would spoil the whole lot. The
cases were marked "Russian pro-
duce," those from Italy should be
marked "Italian produce." There
were several marks or brands, and
prices might be calculated at about
12 cents per dozen, quotations be-
ing sometimes by the gallon. Prices
went up to 16 or 18 cents, per dozen
in winter.

A later report in the same paper
showed that the Italian adoption of
this Russian system had not been
so far successful, the eggs having
been found spoiled on reaching their
destination.

War Dogs.

The war dogs belonging to the
German army, which were shown at
the Sporting Exhibition at Dresden,
acquitted themselves remarkably
well. The trials were not by any
means easy ones, and the fact that
the dogs satisfactorily passed them
speaks highly for the system of train-
ing the animals. On a very compli-
cated road, with many cross-paths,
and quite strange to them, the dogs,
although maneuvering with troops
who were quite unknown to them,
and in spite of the heat being most
intense, did some excellent dispatch
duty. "Tell," a dog belonging to
the Jager Guard Battalion, brought
dispatches from a soldier to head-
quarters, a distance of nearly a mile,
in less than two minutes, while the
dogs belonging to the Dresden Rifle
Corps accomplished the journey in
about two minutes. Tests were next
made with the dogs as ammunition
carriers, each animal carrying on its
back a weight equal to 250 ball car-
tridges, arranged in a kind of saddle,
and they showed that in this direc-
tion they might be thoroughly relied
upon, for they supplied the line of
firing troops, who were also strangers
to them, with fresh ammunition.
The trials wound up by testing the
power of the dogs in seeking the
wounded on the field of battle, and
the intelligent creatures were equally
successful in Red Cross duties as
they were in conveying ammunition.

A Curious Plant.

There is what is called a musical plant
found in the West Indies, Nubia and
the Sudan. It is of the acacia tribe and has
a peculiar shaped leaf and pods with split
or open edge. As the wind blows through
them it gives out a sound similar to whist-
ling. In Barbados, when the trade winds
are blowing across the island, these trees
give out a constant moaning, deep-toned
whistle, interspersed with sounds similar to
"fa," "me," or other half tones, which in
the still hours of the night have a weird,
mournful effect. The sound given by those
of Nubia and the Sudan are caused by the
ravages of insects, whose larvae insert
themselves into the trunks, causing them
to swell and become distorted. After these
have been hatched and leave their nests,
the wind plays upon the open spaces, pro-
ducing sweet sounding tones similar to
those of a flute. Many strange and often
pleasing sounds are heard in the dense
tropical forests of the East which are
caused in the same manner.

Found a Boulder of Silver.

One of the largest silver nuggets
on record was found about four miles
from Peach Springs, Arizona, recently.
Two prospectors, William Tucker
and John Doyle, on their way from
Death Valley to the Colorado River,
discovered a boulder weighing sev-
eral hundred pounds and composed
of nearly pure silver. The value of
the find is placed at about \$10,000.

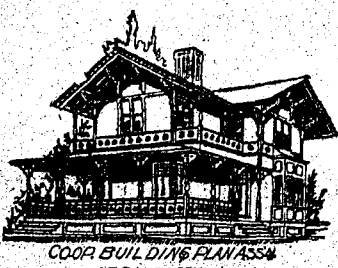
A watchmaker of Chicago is the
owner of a clock the works of which
are in the inside of an ordinary wine
bottle, and the dial is set obliquely
on the top of the bottle. There is quite
a mystery attached to this curiosity.
Several years ago it floated to the
shore from Lake Michigan.

A DESIGN IN SWISS STYLE.

Adapted Only to Rural Surroundings
and Best Suited to a Mountainous
Landscape.

[Copyright, 1895.]

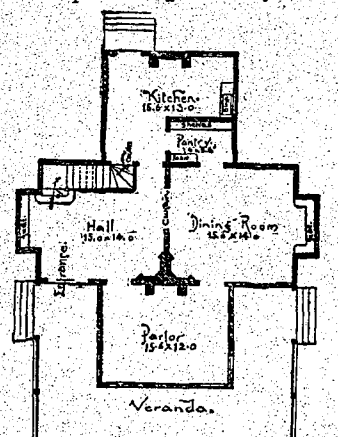
It is the intention of this series of
articles to treat of the various styles
of architecture in a perfectly honest
manner.



The design illustrated herewith is
that of a Swiss cottage, a style that is
not fitted for this country in gen-
eral.

Swiss architecture is the out-
growth of the needs and conditions
of the inhabitants of Switzerland, and
like all national institutions is most
appropriate to its natural surround-
ings. The life of the Swiss peasant
is divided by his occupations into
two seasons: the summer, when he
is watching and tending his cattle on
the high Alps, and the winter, when
he is forced to find shelter from the
rigorous climate with its fierce
storms, in the low lying secluded
valleys.

Swiss architecture, as built in this
country, has been, shall we say,
somewhat Americanized, and the
accompanying sketch shows a struc-
ture that would be effective and
pleasing if erected in a suitable lo-
cation. The latter point is one upon
which an architect, versed as well
in the technical points of landscape,
should be consulted, as many a man
spending his money freely, but not
discreetly in the erection of a house,
has found too late that he has made
a serious mistake in trusting too
confidently to his own taste. It may
be found necessary for him to sell a
house that has cost him thousands
of dollars, and because of its express-
ing too strongly his own individual-
ity finds he will not be able to realize
a third of his investment. It is the
proper duty of the architect not only
to draw plans but to advise with his
client upon the general style, ac-



commodation and arrangement of
the house to be chosen, as well as,
and perhaps above all, to see that it
harmonizes with its surroundings
and suits the artistic demands of the
neighborhood.

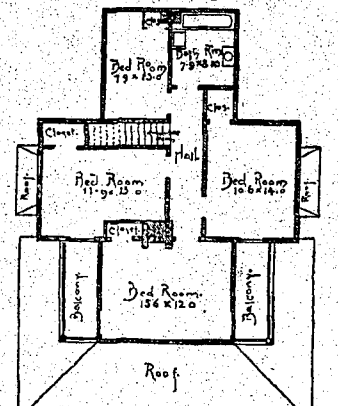
Exterior materials: Foundation,
brick; first story, clapboards; sec-
ond story, gables and roofs, shingles,
outside blinds.

Interior finish: Hard white plaster;
plaster cornices in hall, parlor, din-
ing room and three chambers; soft
wood flooring and trim; ash stair-
way; panels under window in parlor,
hall and dining room; bathroom and
kitchen wainscoted; interior wood-
work finished in hard oil.

Suggestions for colors: Clapboards,
and sashes, olive; trim, dark green;
outside doors, dark green with olive
panels; blinds, rain conductors and
brick work Pompeian red;
veranda, floor and ceiling, drab;
underside of roof overhang,
medium drab; panels on side
of brackets and over bay windows,
Pompeian red; wall shingles dipped
and brush coated with Indian red
stain.

The principal rooms and their
sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the
floor plans.

The design illustrating this article
would be much out of place by the



senshere, but for a country residence